SATURDAY NIGHT

MAY 23, 1950

—Natt & Merrill

VICTORIA DAY: *Toby Robbins and Niagara blossoms.*

WHY NOT ADDICTS ANONYMOUS?

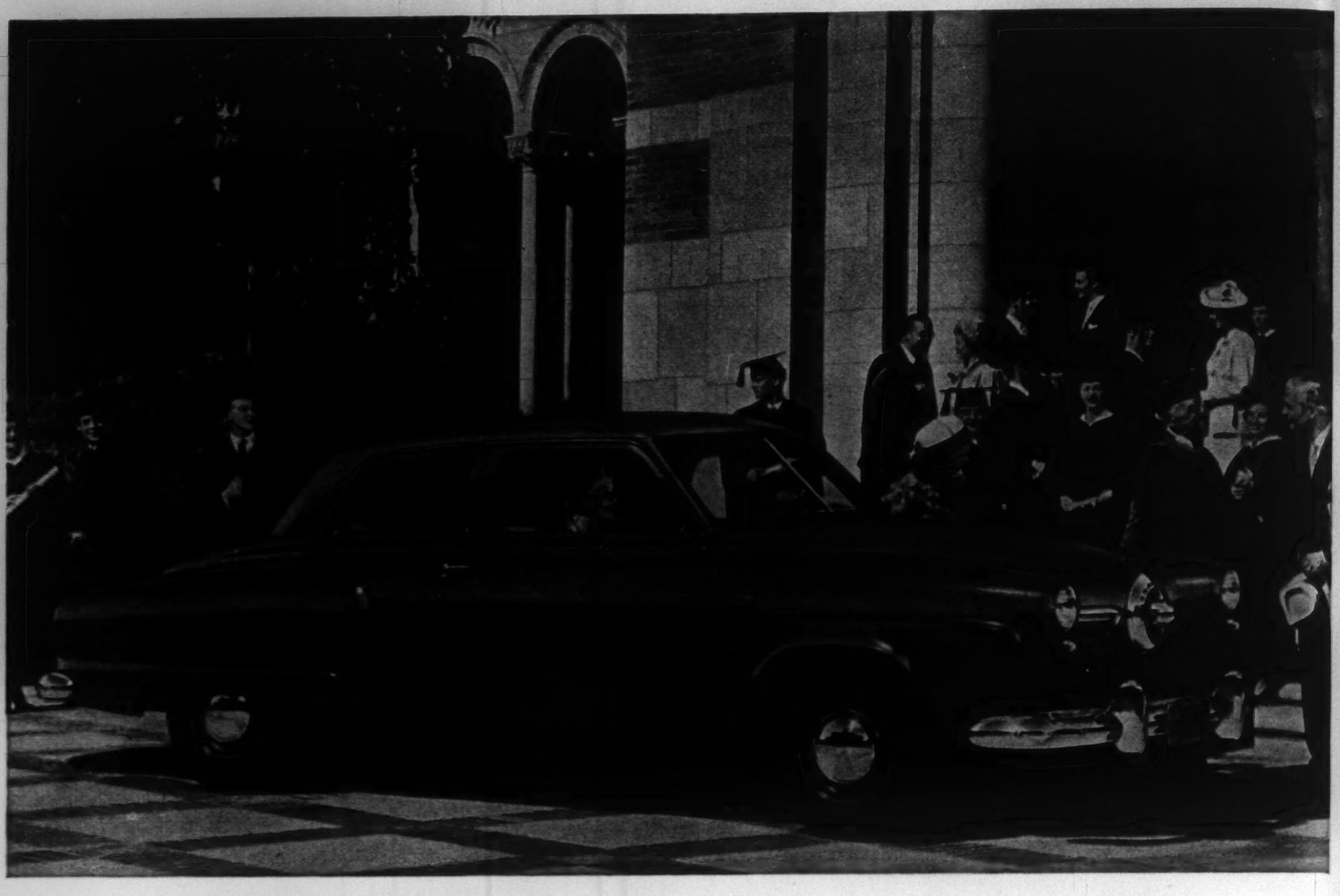
See Page Ten

10¢

A Lemon for the Teacher - Michael Barkway

Your Child: a Mealtime Prima Donna? - Irene Davis

Television - Medium or Tedium? - Lorne Greene



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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

Vol. 65, No. 33 Whole No. 2978

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: Now that we've reached the time of year when the index of truancy scales the annual peak; when businessmen leave the daily pressure to poke pebbles with sticks; when racing fans take in the King's Plate race at Toronto's Woodbine track (May 27): SN was faced with the problem of finding a cover that symbolizes this aimless but intense migration. Therefore we invited 19-year-old model, stage and radio actress **Toby Robins** out to the country. There her vital qualities of insouciance, freshness and sensitivity framed by apple blossoms said just about everything we want to say about the spring.—*Photo by Nott and Merrill.*

Highlights: We hope no SN readers share the views on education of the old man interviewed by Michael Barkway on Page 9 . . . There are 3,500 drug addicts costing Canadians millions yearly reports staff writer Gordon McCaffrey. Would a so-called "Addicts Anonymous" help? See Page 10 . . . Mothers who want to coax boys into sound eating habits should read the report by Irene Davis, dietitian and matron of Ridley College, St. Catharines, on Page 38 . . . Whither TV? Radio's Lorne Greene discusses its effects on our future on Page 43.

Coming Up: For our May 30 issue cover (the week of the Canadian International Trade Fair), we asked artist Wilf Long to draw handsome and able Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, Max Mackenzie. Along the same line Michael Barkway, in a provocative article entitled "Trade Fair or Foul?", discusses the larger subject of Canada's export future . . . If you're a bowler (on the manicured lawns, of course), you won't miss "That Cockeyed Game of Bowling". The writer is Bob Webber. (Readers of the Toronto *Telegram* will know Bob by a more inclusive three-pronged pen name.) . . . Should we let Germans into Canada? Peter C. Dobell, a Canadian graduate student of Oxford, gives some of his ideas.

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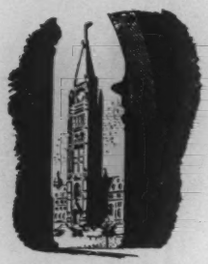

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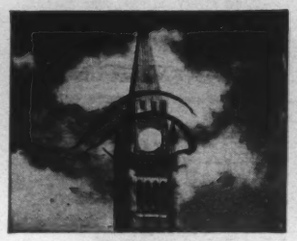


OTTAWA VIEW

HOWE IN LONDON

TRADE Minister C. D. Howe is now in London, practising the art of selling which he recommends so strongly to Canadian business.

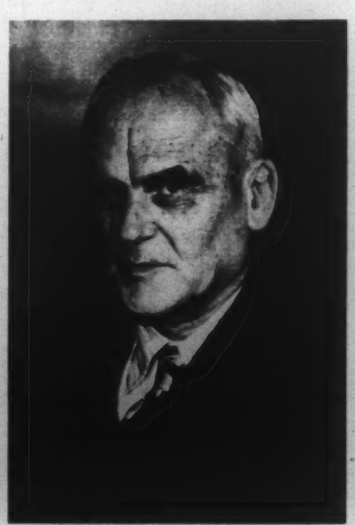
During his talks with Sir Stafford Cripps and other British ministers almost any trade problem may be raised. But the main Canadian object is to sell wheat. The four-year contract expires at the end of July. The 1950 crop has still to be sold.

It is quite possible that the U.K. will not sign another year's contract. They may now expect to do better by buying according to the market. In that case private traders might come back into the picture. The total dollar allocation would have to be fixed by the Government, but private firms would be allowed to buy when and where they could get the best terms. At the Canadian end, Howe has promised, the Canadian Wheat Board is ready to do business either way.

Crops and Prices

The International Wheat agreement fixes the price of the new crop between $1.98 and $1.54. It guarantees us sale of 203 million bushels, but only at the minimum price: we hope to do better than that. The British are bound to take 177 million bushels from the exporting signatories, which include the U.S. and Australia besides Canada. They'll get all they can from sterling sources. Australia had a good crop and European prospects are promising. But there will be a large gap which only North America can fill.

The question is: just how large will the gap be? And how will it be divided between us and the U.S.? It's doubtful—to say the least—whether ECA will again be allowed to finance purchases in Canada. The U.S. has a large crop of its own to dispose of though latest U.S. estimates are lower than had been expected. The total crop is estimated at 955 million bushels. This is nearly 200 million less than the current crop year. But the carryover (at 450 m.) is above normal. Total available supply for the new crop year is put at 1,400 millions; but you can deduct at least 300 millions for next year's carryover, and about 700 million for domestic use. So the U.S. exportable surplus will be about 400 million bushels.



—CP

C. D. HOWE: *The art of selling.*

ANTI-DUMPING AGAIN

DURING the London talks Trade Minister Howe may himself raise the question of restoring anti-dumping duties on the imports which are now exempt. If he doesn't, the British certainly will. They have got quite steamed-up about the possibility of the exemptions being cancelled. When he left Ottawa Howe was inclined to think that the balance of advantage was in favor of restoring the anti-dump duties (See *Ottawa View*, May 23.) But he was still open to argument.

PEARSON IN LONDON

EXTERNAL Affairs Minister Pearson went into the meetings of the Atlantic Council with a pretty full idea of what the "Big Three" had been talking about. Germany occupied the centre place: ways of fitting western Germany into the Atlantic group, its economic future, added responsibilities for its Government Results may show soon.

Next preoccupation was the organization and machinery of the Atlantic Pact. At the outset it bred committees like rabbits. It needs tightening up, probably even one permanent secretariat.

VETO FROM CHICAGO

IN 1947 a firm started trying to sell a chemical fire-extinguisher here. It can't: the Canadian Underwriters' Association refuses approval. And yet the equipment is approved by the Fire Officers' Committee of the British underwriters in London. It is standard equipment in all the ships of the Royal Navy, which is normally pretty careful. It is used in many ships of the Royal Canadian Navy. It is used by the RCAF.

The Canadian Underwriters' Association, having no laboratories of its own (it is starting to get them now), has relied on the approval of the American underwriters' laboratories in Chicago. The equipment was submitted to them in 1947 when

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46

CAPITAL COMMENT

Taming Red River No Cinch

WHEN a national calamity of great magnitude occurs, such as the Red River flood, the natural inclination is to ask what is happening, what led to it, and what can be done to prevent it happening again. On the first of these points, press and radio coverage has been graphic and detailed. On 2 and 3 not much has appeared.

Even a brief study of the topography and climate of the Red River basin indicates that Winnipeg and other centres of population are enormously vulnerable to a set of meteorological circumstances which, fortunately, occur only at very long intervals of time.

The Red River drains an area of about 40,000 square miles, which is four-fifths the territory of England. About one-half of this is an ancient post-glacial lake bed of remarkable levelness and fertility, the vestige of a part of Lake Agassiz. In late glacial times the present site of Winnipeg, as well as Emerson, Man., Grand Forks and Fargo, North Dakota, lay under many feet of the water of Lake Agassiz. For nearly three hundred miles the present Red River meanders in a sinuous path across the old bed of the prehistoric lake.

A significant fact is the very gradual slope down (northward) to the outlet of the Red River in Lake Winnipeg. The fall from Emerson to Lake Winnipeg is less than a foot a mile. The level of Lake Winnipeg is normally only about 25 feet below the level of the Red River at Winnipeg city.

1-to-50 Chance

These conditions lay the foundation for an ugly situation which is, however, very rare because of the normal precipitation pattern of the Red River basin. The annual precipitation ranges from 17 inches a year to 24 inches, and the great bulk of this falls, normally, as rain in the late spring and summer months, when evaporation is high. In 49 years out of 50, perhaps, the Red River is able to handle the drainage of the watershed without undue strain, though local flooding all along the bed of old Lake Agassiz from Fargo to Winnipeg is sufficiently common to have led U.S. engineers to conduct very thorough studies of the whole drainage basin, with its numerous tributaries of the Red.

Rivers that flow north through a region where snow stores up the winter's moisture, especially rivers whose mouths freeze up solidly, are especially liable to spring flooding. Rivers that flow south are much less susceptible under these conditions. On north-bound streams the snow melts first near the headwaters and as the crest of this spring flood moves north it keeps pace to some extent with the line of new melting snow also moving north. If such spring floods reach the mouth of the river while that portion is still encased in ice, the situation is to that extent worsened.

The exceptional conditions which have caused the floods on the Red River this spring began with an abnormally heavy snowfall in the tributary area, supplemented by unusually heavy rainfall beginning about the time the snow melted. Similar excessive snowfalls have occurred before without serious flooding, and presumably similar rainfalls too. It is the rare combination of the two this spring which did damage.

Two Attacks

An inquiry into what can be done suggests two separate attacks: measures to speed up the flow between Winnipeg and Lake Winnipeg, and measures to trap and hold back a portion of the water accumulating when the snow melts, to be released later on in the year after flood danger.

It is too soon to say that there are no major measures feasible which will do more than reduce the probability of floods like those now occurring. But engineers at Ottawa believe that the problem is a very difficult one. The small drop between Winnipeg and the lake militates against much speeding up of the flow between those points.

A pretty thorough examination of the tributary areas in Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota has not shown the existence of any very large natural catchment basins where adequate quantities of water could be held back. Something could be done by impounding water on large level prairie areas by use of dikes and banks. The fact that about one half of the total basin of the Red River is the bed of a former lake naturally complicates the problem. Heavy rainfall on that part of the basin cannot readily be held back because there are no sizeable valleys in which to impound it.

No doubt the best engineering brains on both sides of the line will be brought to bear on this formidable problem. (See *page 13*)

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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You can Bank on the "Royal"

Goose Bay, Labrador. Here, at the famous airport, the Royal Bank opened a branch in a pioneer area during the war.

THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

BC Education Minister **W. T. Straith** is now also Provincial Secretary. **A. D. Turnbull,** becomes BC Minister of Health and Welfare. These appointments followed the resignation of the Hon. **George S. Pearson** from both posts due to ill-health.

Two Nova Scotians have been named to the Senate: **Gordon Isnor,** senior Member of Commons for Halifax, and **Charles G. Hawkins,** President of the NS Liberal Association.

Dr. Douglas Cannell, FRCS, becomes Head of the Department of Gynaecology at the University of Toronto and Obstetrician and Gynaecologist-in-Chief to Toronto General Hospital.

DEATHS

Mrs. Guillaume Couture, 94, last of the grand-nieces of the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau; in Montreal.

Frank R. Close, well-known Ontario educationist and pioneer of vocational training; in Hamilton, Ont.

Dr. Ernest M. Henderson, 67, former President of the Toronto Academy of Medicine; in Toronto.

Norman Clifford Rolph, 73, landscape painter and formerly one of Canada's top canoe paddlers; in Toronto.

"John Ellis," the hangman whose real name was known only to a handful of people. Another "John Ellis" will shortly be appointed.

Lt.-Col. Agnes C. Neill, Ontario Area Nursing Consultant for DVA at Toronto, Kingston and London, and former Matron-in-Chief of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps overseas; in Peterborough, Ont.

D. B. Kliman, KC, 52, prominent Regina barrister; in Regina.

BY AND LARGE

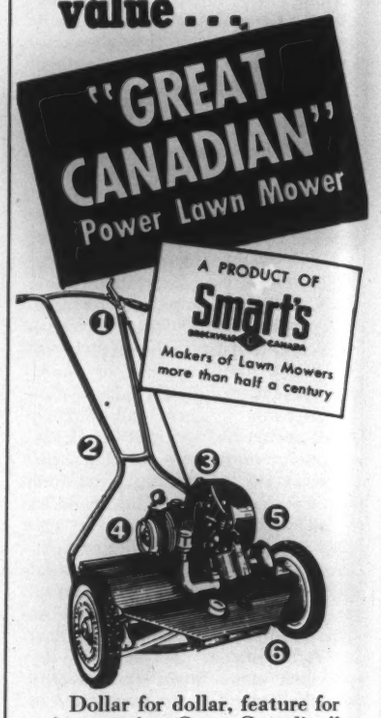
■ Toronto's Board of Police Commissioners unanimously turned down an application by two young men to open a date bureau. "It's dangerous," said Magistrate Browne. "First it's rent a car—now it's rent a woman. You would wonder what this world is coming to."

■ Paul Piche of Montreal stole a car belonging to the Governor - General. He then stole another car to get different licence plates. He sold the Governor-General's car, valued at $1,900, "under hurried and difficult circumstances" in Montreal for $20. In Ottawa, he was sentenced to two years in penitentiary.

■ Mrs. Alice Cook of Barrie, Ont., had her car stolen. She then found it had been sold to a Toronto dealer and resold by him. Her Toronto lawyer advised her to steal it back again. This she did and Magnus Knudsen of Maple charged her with theft.

Her counsel, C. V. Langdon, admitted advising her to get it back. "Something had to be done to get some action," he said. County Magistrate Martin dismissed the charge.

Canada's greatest power mower value . . .



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COASTAL CONCRETE

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 33 May 23, 1950

Too Much Advice

CANADA does not lack plenty of outside advice about her economic problems. The young hopefuls of the British Labor and Conservative parties even combine in telling us what we ought to do. Michael Foot, a young Labor MP who is best described by the adjective "smart", has won enthusiastic support from Julian Amery, Tory MP and son of L. S. Amery. They advise Canada to accept sterling in return for our goods. What we should do with the sterling is another question; but they have an answer for that too. We should invest it in the British colonies.

This remedy for dollar-sterling trade problems has been aired before. It was advocated by M. J. Coldwell, the CCF leader. The public received it on its merits. That is to say it aroused no interest at all.

We are not much concerned with this sally of the bright young men at Westminster. But we are bothered by British representatives, whether of business or government, who come over to Canada to tell us what we ought to do. British exports to this country, we believe, are doing remarkably well. They are earning a growing place in our market on two grounds. First, on their commercial merits, for which there is no substitute. Second, through Canada's acute awareness that we must buy from our own customers. No British goods whatever have been sold here because certain Britons told us we "ought to buy them".

Many British trade representatives will be arriving for the Toronto Trade Fair. To them, as to the British officials posted here, we offer this advice very seriously: Sell your goods on their merits. Let us work out for ourselves the advantage of buying them. We can look after our own interests, thank you.

The Roncarelli Bail

IT IS a good thing that Mr. Roncarelli, restaurant keeper of Montreal, has persisted in his suit against Premier Duplessis for $118,000 damages for the loss of his liquor licence. As a result of this persistence we have had the amazing spectacle of the Premier and Attorney General of a Canadian Province testifying in court that Mr. Roncarelli by providing bail for members of the Jehovah's Witnesses religious body "was tying up the work of the courts".

We should have been prepared for a claim that persons charged with seditious libel ought to be prohibited by law from getting bail, or for a claim that the Quebec courts acted wrongly in granting them bail. Either of those claims Quebec might in its present state of mind have been ready to accept. But the law provides for bail on a charge of seditious libel, and the Quebec judges granted bail. That bail was duly and lawfully provided by Frank Roncarelli, and Mr. Duplessis deprives him of his liquor licence for providing it and explains that by providing it Mr. Roncarelli was "tying up the work of the courts". That is going to be a little hard to take, even for people who do not like the Witnesses.

The Republic of Quebec

THE Quebec City newspaper *Le Temps*, probably the most ardent supporter that Mr. Duplessis has among the press of his Province, is getting along nicely with the campaign for a republic. In the issue of May 5 its chief columnist, Mr. Paul Bouchard, argues to the extent of half a newspaper page that the Province is properly to be designated "la republique provinciale de Québec"—"the provincial republic of Quebec".

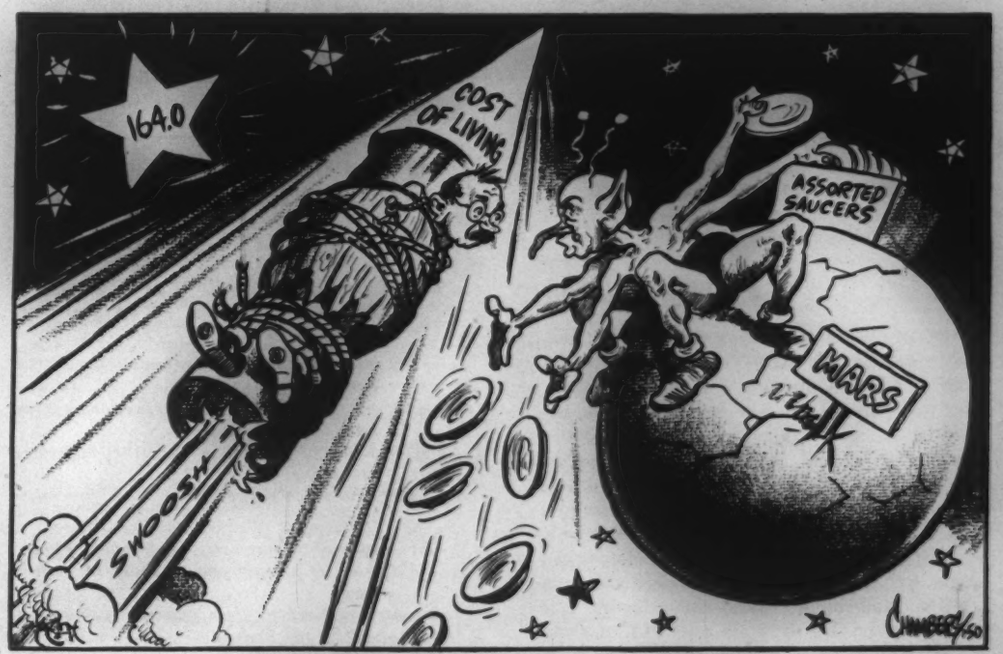
"The provincial States", says Mr. Bouchard (the capital letter is his—"les Etats provinciaux") "are essentially Canadian as against a federal State which is colonial and of foreign ("étrangère") mentality. As a recruiting sergeant and collector of taxes for the wars of England, Ottawa is of major importance, but lamentably minor as a force for Canadianism. As against Bytown, city born but yesterday, capital of a camouflaged and flagless colony, stands the ancient city of Champlain, capital of New France, three-century old cradle of civilization in Canada, still directing proudly, under the aegis of the Union Nationale and of the fleur-de-lys, the destinies of the provincial republic of Quebec". Which is going some, but does not quite explain why Mr. Bouchard speaks of "the provincial States" in the plural as being essentially Canadian against poor old colonial Ottawa. Queen's Park has not yet called itself a republic nor hoisted an Ontario flag.

Nor is *Le Temps* alone in its republican campaign. *Montreal-Matin*, another ardent supporter of Mr. Duplessis, discussing the proposal for a Canadian Governor General to succeed Lord Alexander, observes wistfully (and is promptly reprinted in *Le Temps*) that "Since we have not yet obtained the republic, at least let Mr. St. Laurent, who is 'repatriating' our constitution, abstain from importing a viceroy picked up on the London market, however amiable, however distinguished he may be."

Glittery and Glossy

THE Lonsdale kind of playwriting must be a healthy occupation, for Mr. Frederick Lonsdale, whose "On Approval" was recently performed in Toronto, has been at it for forty years, and has just presented London with a new sample ("The Way Things Go") which sounds, from the criticisms, like an exact copy of "On Approval" except that the epigrams are new and one of the ladies is American. "Most of the people in the piece, which is contrived on the old Lonsdale glitter-and-gloss formula, with a Debrett handy, are merely blithe word-mongers with little individual character," observes one critic.

Mr. Lonsdale once in his forty years of playwriting achieved inclusion in the Ten Best Plays of a New York season. This was in 1925-26, with "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney". He also achieved one mention in James Agate's classic survey of the London stage, "The Amazing Theatre", and that brackets him with Henry Arthur Jones, R. C.



"BETTER PUT ON YOUR OXYGEN MASK, BUDDY!"

Carton, and H. H. Davies as a producer of the kind of character which "comes out of the stock-pot of late Victorian drama". There is no doubt a reason why the Lonsdale type of play should exist in London, where play-going is still for some people a way of finishing off a dinner, and perhaps in 1925 there was a reason why it should exist in New York. But it has always required the utmost resources of the most skilful players to put it across even in those cities. (What Mr. Lonsdale does is not actually to provide glitter and gloss himself, but to provide situations and epigrams with which the skilled players can appear glittery and glossy, and admittedly that is quite a trick.) And in Toronto, and with only Mr. Edward Everett Horton to be glossy (and not a very ducal gloss at that), there seemed to be no reason for it at all. And somebody, we feel, ought to say so.

Dalhousie's Venture

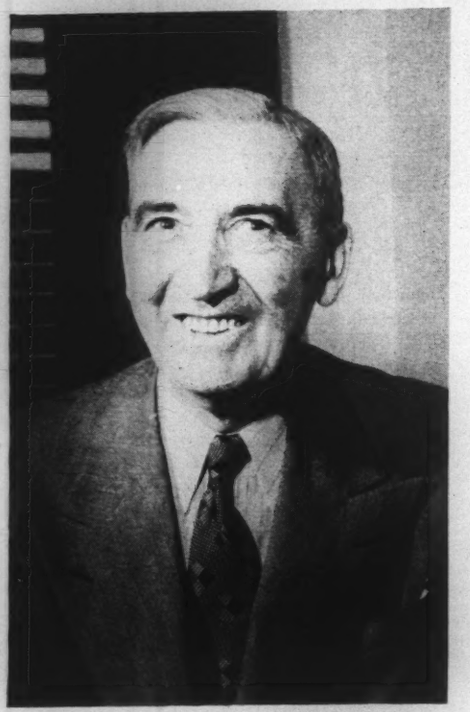
SOME 12 or 15 years ago Dalhousie University in Halifax carved out a special field for itself by the establishment of its Institute of Public Affairs under the directorship of the late Dr. L. Richter, a distinguished German political scientist who had found life intolerable under the Nazi regime. Dr. Richter promptly proceeded to found a quarterly magazine entitled *Public Affairs* to communicate the thinking and research work of his Institute to the outside world, and was able to induce many leading Canadian experts in different fields to join in that work by means of its columns. After his sudden death last year there was for a time some doubt whether the Institute could continue, but the university was fortunately able to secure an able Nova Scotia journalist and economist, C. F. Fraser, to carry on the work.

Professor Fraser has now greatly enlarged the quarterly and given it a more professional appearance. Its spring issue consists of 100 pages and cover, of the smaller standard magazine size, and contains 11 articles of which several are by businessmen of high rank in the business world, and the remainder by experienced publicists on economic and social subjects. It is usually difficult to get top businessmen (in Canada) to say anything in print except that which would receive unanimous support from all members of their various boards of directors, which means that they seldom say anything except clichés and commonplaces. *Public Affairs* has therefore been fortunate in getting both E. G. Burton and H. R. MacMillan to deliver themselves of some very frank and pointed observations on the economy of Canada and British Columbia respectively. The magazine, of which Professor Fraser is editor, is not designed primarily for the expert, and should find a wide readership among those who take a serious interest in Canada's public policies.

A Rubbishy Statistic

WE DO not know where the statistic about Canadian expenditure on charity, cigarettes and liquor, which is currently running around in the press, came from, but we violently resent it. We do not at all object to the estimate of $930,000,000 a year for liquor and cigarettes; considering the appalling price of those commodities, which is largely the result of the taxation that has been heaped upon them, that figure seems very reasonable. It is after all only about $65 dollars per annum per capita, or rather less than the price of 80 cocktails in an Ontario dining lounge; and while it is true that there are a lot of Canadians, including those under 21, who do not drink cocktails as a general rule, we still feel that even with their cocktails distributed among the remaining part of the population the per capita allowance is not unduly heavy, especially as every packet of cigarettes smoked by a person addicted to that vice diminishes his cocktail allowance by half a cocktail.

But we do object violently to the estimate that the charitable contributions of the Canadian people amount to only $35,000,000 a year, and indeed to the whole idea that the charity of the



MR. MAYHEW *is going to a number of places.*

Canadian people can be accurately expressed in terms of statistics. We do not know where this figure was obtained, but it is absurdly low even for the charitable donations which are claimable as deductions from taxable income—and which, unfortunately, cannot be accurately stated because they are not distinguishable from donations to religious and educational enterprises. But in spite of the fact that it brings no tax exemption, there is still an enormous amount of private person-to-person charity in this humane and kindly world, and even in this humane and kindly country of Canada, and most of the people who perform these acts of private charity do not know themselves how much they spend on them let alone being able to tell a statistician.

A very large part of this person-to-person charity is performed by individuals in the low-income groups whose income tax is not sufficiently burdensome to make it worth while to bother with the exemption; and many of the rich who know that they will exceed their ten per cent allowance for charity anyhow go on giving to personal cases which appear deserving without paying any regard to the tax factor. The idea that Canadian charity is less than a measly three dollars per head per annum is preposterous. And of course a very substantial proportion of what is collected from us by taxes goes to purposes which, if not describable as charity, at least replace what used to be charity and diminish both the need for charity and the capacity of individuals to be charitable. The taxes we pay for old age pensions and children's allowances should certainly relieve us of part of our obligation to the aged and the prolific.

Promise and Performance

"MAKE *a four-lane highway. Build it three feet deep;*
Broken stone and concrete; asphalt on the top;
Then the craziest driver of Cadillac or jeep
Will be safe and harmless. All accidents will stop."

So we built the highway, contemptuous of the cost.
Painted glaring white lines a-bordering each lane;
Put up lights of warning where other highways crossed;
Sanded it when slippery from cold November rain.

But in spite of all our care, the ambulances run,
Undertakers prosper and surgeons have their day.
Whatsoever happens fools must have their fun.
Pleasant is the highway—when the blood is washed away.

J. E. M.

Mr. Mayhew Travels

CANADA is apparently to have some part in the "Spender Plan" (which fortunately has little to do with spending, being named after the Australian Foreign Minister) for bolstering up the economy of South-East Asia. Mr. Mayhew has gone to the Sydney Conference, whose aim is "to assess the broad economic needs of the area, and then to match needs with means," the means being local resources, Commonwealth resources, and United States resources.

The outside aid will be largely technological, and the Plan is more on the lines of the Truman "Point Four" (technological aid to backward areas) than of a Marshall Plan as in Europe. Canada should be able to supply some agricultural know-how and the materials for some capital works designed to improve agriculture, forestry and transportation. Mr. Mayhew, who has come along rapidly in recent months, has a fairly big opportunity to show his mettle.

Damages for Brethren

WE HOPE that the settlement reached between the city of Shawinigan Falls and the Christian Brethren Church will not be regarded by the disorderly element in other Quebec cities as an authorization to go out and smash up the places of worship of religious bodies of which they disapprove, with the confident expectation that the costs of their escapades will be defrayed by the local taxpayers. That is substantially what has happened in the case of the Shawinigan Falls riot of April 10; and the ironical part of it is that the chief taxpayers of the city of Shawinigan Falls are probably members of religious bodies which are entirely out of sympathy with the behavior of the mob on that regrettable occasion, behavior which included the removal of Bibles from the church and the burning of them in the street. (The Bibles however have been replaced by the British and Foreign Bible Society, and presumably will not cost the city of Shawinigan Falls a single cent.)

Mayor François Roy, who did not regret the occurrence but did regret the "bad publicity" which resulted from it, has so far declined to announce the amount of the financial setlement, but the Christian Brethren themselves had previously estimated the damage to their premises and their automobile at $1,600.

The one gratifying feature of the business is that it seems to have taught the persons responsible for the mob outbreak that they were entirely

in error in thinking that the Christian Brethren were in any way associated with or sympathetic to the Communist party. They could of course have acquired that knowledge in a more legitimate way, at less expense to the city. They had only to ask the Attorney General to padlock the Christian Brethren premises; he would then have inquired into the matter, and we are confident that if he found any Communist affiliations at all he would have been only too delighted to oblige.

Citizenship Day

TUESDAY, May 23, has been designated by the Prime Minister, after consultation with the provincial premiers, as a day on which "occasion might be found in the schools to give attention to Canadian citizenship as the basis of our position in the Commonwealth." Since this journal has long been convinced that Canadians have paid far too little attention to the subject of their national citizenship (which until recently, it must be remembered, was indistinguishable from citizenship in the Empire at large), we are strongly in favor of this new use for the day before Victoria Day, and we heartily support the Prime Minister's recommendation that suitable exercises be performed, not only in schools but by public-spirited organizations, to enhance the public consciousness about citizenship, its privileges and its responsibilities.

The Late Hon. Earl Lawson

THE death of Earl Lawson leaves a deep sense of loss in the mind of everybody who was interested in Canadian politics in the 'thirties. Few young men of equal abilities devoted themselves so whole-heartedly to the service of the country as he did, and if his health had continued he would certainly have had strong claims upon one of the top positions in his party. A man who combined a notable charm of personality with a high degree of practical wisdom, his early retirement was a national loss. Widespread sympathy will be extended to his family.

In Time of Emergency

THE Toronto *Telegram* appears to be nervous about the possible effects of a Bill of Rights as part of the Canadian constitution, on the ground that "in time of emergency, and when the safety of the state is at stake, it may be necessary for a time to override the rights of an individual, or group of individuals, in order to prevent the loss of liberty for all." This is profoundly true, but we do not think it justifies the *Telegram's* nervousness. The rights embodied in a Bill of Rights can be maintained only by appeal to the courts, and the courts in the United States and other countries where there are such constitutional guarantees (they are not precisely a new invention) have never shown themselves, and are never likely to show themselves, unappreciative of the necessities imposed by a state of war, apprehended war or armed rebellion. The Supreme Court of the United States has evolved an admirable body of principles dealing with the difference in the operation of the Bill of Rights in ordinary times and in conditions of "clear and present danger," and we see no reason to fear that Canadian courts could not do the same thing.

Some of the *Telegram's* criticisms of the clauses suggested for such a Bill of Rights by the Association for Civil Liberties (and incidentally by the Senate resolution setting up the committee) are a trifle less than sympathetic. We are glad that it thinks that the clause calling for a detained person to be promptly informed of the reasons for his detention is "a proper provision," though we doubt if it would do him much good if all the other clauses were deleted—but it is surely carping to object to the expression about a fair hearing within a reasonable time on the ground that "reasonable" is not defined. The statutes are crammed with "reasonables" which the courts are expected to define, and do define, with reference to the circumstances of each special case.

Nor is it "reasonable" to object to the proposal for an effective remedy "in the nature of habeas corpus" in a country in which habeas corpus already exists but is not constitutionally guaranteed. The language is of course taken from the Universal Declaration adopted by the United Nations, with Canada voting in favor, and is intended to cover the case of nations which seek the same object by other means than the habeas corpus writ. Where the writ exists and the right to avail oneself of it is guaranteed there is no need for any other remedy for the misuse of authority involved in an unauthorized detention.

Case of Mr. Justice C.

"MR. JUSTICE C.," the Canadian public learned recently—and probably with some surprise—has been applying to the Income Tax Appeal Board for exemption from income tax on $15,000 received by him as honorarium for services on a Royal Commission. His name is suppressed by the Board, which is probably reasonable enough, but the grounds on which the Board refused his application have been made public.

"Mr. Justice C." was of course a lawyer before he became a justice, and we can only assume that he was the kind of lawyer who is prepared to find out what the court will let him get away with no matter how preposterous the argument he tries to get away with may be. That is not a bad kind of lawyer for a client to have when his case is a bad one. In this matter "Mr. Justice C." had himself for a client with a very bad case, so bad that we are a little surprised that he accepted it at all, and did not advise himself not to proceed. As client he is probably not greatly disappointed. As legal adviser he has added nothing to his reputation, but he may not have expected anything else. As citizen and human being he has made himself appear slightly avaricious. But as judge he is probably excellent; we have no doubt that he saw the flaws in his own case from the beginning, and merely hoped that perhaps the Appeal Board wouldn't.

On Attracting Tourists

("Ottawans in general, the mayor told the class, should cut their lawns, paint their houses and keep their garbage cans out of sight. Above all, they ought to take care when driving through puddles not to splash pedestrians. 'The people you splash might be tourists,' he warned, 'and tourists are highly insulted when splashed.'"
—*Time.*)

Enter Bolonius

NOW *these few precepts in thy memory*
See thou engrave. The grass that fronts thy dwelling,
Make it as smooth as any billiard table
By frequent clipping and judicious care.
Thy house itself must be (outside, at least)
Painted—attractively, not vulgarly—
For its apparel oft proclaims the dweller.
Leave out thine offal at the dead of night,
And just as soon as all receptacles
Have of their high ingredients been voided,
Take thou thy cans and shove them out of sight.

THIS *above all—when driving through a puddle*
Be sure thou splashest no pedestrian,
For he who walks abroad in Ottawa
Might well be one who bears within his poke
Dollars American—in short, a tourist,
Who, splashed, conceivably may feel insulted
And might not part his U.S. funds withal.
Unsplashed, however, he will go his round
Purchasing good Canadian bits of rubbish,
Thus easing our financial situation.

J. E. P.

PASSING SHOW

EVERY time the Communists propose marriage to the CCF, Leader Coldwell goes and bombs the banns.

"The highest average earnings in history of the salaried employees and wage earners in Canada's principle manufacturing establishments was recorded at December 1, 1949."—Toronto *Telegram.*

Your principles will cost you more.

"Notice is hereby given that The Master Horseshoers and Carriage Workers Association of Ontario will apply to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario for leave to surrender its charter."—Advertisement in *Ontario Gazette.*

Gone to join the Bustle-makers' Guild and the Amalgamated Society of Hand-Power Organ-blowers.

Judge Harold E. Fuller of Welland, as chairman of a conciliation board, has given his support to the report of the union nominee and against the company. But we don't suppose the union will accept it; Judge Fuller belongs to what Mr. Conroy calls the wrong class.

Emily Post says the only correct answer to "How are you?" is "Very well, thank you." Of course if you have just died it is permissible not to answer at all.

Ideas cannot be stopped with guns. But

they can be dissolved with better ideas.

The British Liberal party is described as getting a new voice, because its new executive is about to meet. It will probably continue to be a squeak.

"The German Ministers-President proposed two years ago an all-hyphen-Europe authority along the same lines."—Frankfort cable in the New York *Times.*

Just as the movement for a no-hyphen-Canada was getting on so nicely.

"If enough Canadians want a Communist government, that is the kind of government we should have."—Hon. Colin Gibson, as quoted by Donald Fleming in the Commons.

Well, how many is "enough," and what would Washington think about it?

There is going to be serious shortage of nurses in Canada, which merely means that patients will have to be a bit more patient.

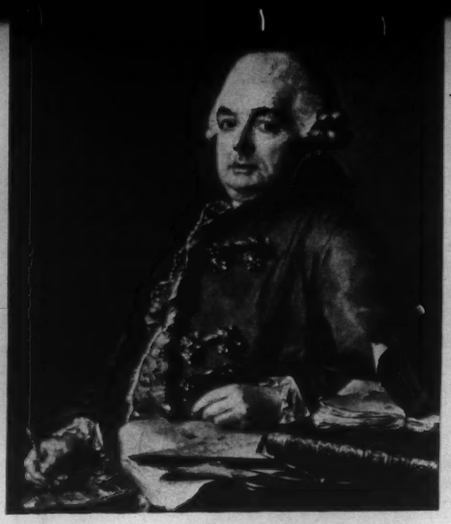
"Wilgress Urges Two-Way Export Drive."—heading in Peterborough *Examiner.*

This way out, and what other way?

Lucy says how nice it would have been if only the Winnipeg flood could have been turned on to the Rimouski fire.

MILLIONS IN SOLID CLASSICS

by Paul Duval



FRENCH *classic: "Pierre Desmaisons." By Jacques-Louis David. Buffalo, N.Y.*

AMERICAN *classic: "Mrs. Richard Yates." By Stuart. Washington, D.C.*

TO CLIMAX its Jubilee series of exhibitions, the Art Gallery of Toronto borrowed some 50 "Old Masters" from 30 collectors in America and Europe. Following on the heels of its lively and controversial "Contemporary Canadian" show, the Gallery's display of solid classics points up the vital role of the art museum: to show the present flowering of art in our society while paying due attention to the traditional roots.

Toronto's venture into the varied sources of Western painting, while uneven, is an exceedingly spirited one. It includes such divergent exhibits as Gilbert Stuart's stringent "Mrs. Yates" and Renoir's rich, luminous "Woman Sewing"; Richard Wilson's still, muted "Distant View of Rome" and Delacroix's vivid and violent "Christ on Lake Gennesaret." Weak in landscape, the exhibit is relatively strong in portraits and genre pieces. Of these latter, the greatest is undoubtedly Rembrandt's moving *tour de force*, "Saint Peter Denying Christ." This glowing canvas is marked throughout by the wisdom and virtuosity of the brilliant Dutchman's last years. From its central, gleaming apex of light, the composition moves in gradually descending ripples of luminosity.

There are many other remarkable riches on view in this $2 million display garnered from eight national schools of painting and covering a period of more than five centuries. Of the national schools, the Flemish, Dutch and French are the most solidly represented and, in fact, compose the backbone of the show. Rubens is well represented by one of his deft, suave *alla prima* sketches of Isabella Brant. Van Dyck's "Michael Le Blon" is a superior example of that artist's elegant portraiture. Among the French contributions, those by David, Poussin, Renoir and Delacroix are especially fine.

Some note should be made of the further evidence supplied by this exhibition that art collecting in Canada, while limited, is sometimes carried on with a great deal of discrimination. First rate works on view by Van Dyck, Cuyp, Hals, Pater and Ruisdael—loaned by Canadian private collectors—are eloquent and convincing proof of this.

DUTCH *classic: "Saint Peter Denying Christ" by Rembrandt. One of his greatest, from Amsterdam's Rijksmuseum.*

FLEMISH *classic: "Pieta" by Quentin Massys was originally commissioned as an altar-piece for Antwerp Cathedral.*

A LEMON FOR TEACHER

by **Michael Barkway**

MICHAEL BARKWAY

THE two schoolmasters were not the kind you feel sorry for. They both had good jobs in city schools. They were being paid about as much as the skilled workers in the nearby factories. Not as much, of course, as a foreman or an engine-driver. How they got to discussing education with the omniscient Old Man I'll never know. But when I dropped in the Old Man was in full-sail.

"Practical education," he snorted. "If you want practical education why don't you send the children back to the factories. Like they used to do in England. Best way to give 'em practical education."

The school masters objected. "I was talking the other day," one of them said, "to a group of the best businessmen of this city. They all said they want to employ boys—yes, and girls — with some technical and practical training."

"Yes," said the other teacher. "The trend's all that way. That's what everyone tells us."

The Old Man sat up. "Do you mean to tell me," he thundered, "that your aim in life is to reproduce the standards of this 'evil and adulterous generation', eh? Have you no better ideal than to produce a replica of this city's businessmen?"

The schoolmasters looked shocked. Very shocked. I was startled myself, though I know the Old Man's ways. "Do you know the best epitaph that was ever written?" he went on. "I've forgotten who wrote it: but you wouldn't have heard of him," he said rudely. "He was a Frenchman. And this was his epitaph: 'Mr. Jones was born a man and died a grocer'. D'ye see?" he demanded.

"Nothing wrong with grocers, you say. Quite right. Highly honorable calling. Or could be. But better still to be a man."

There was a pause. We all felt uneasy. Then he launched a frontal attack. "What you two are doing," he said, "is to produce a race of tradesmen. Chattering about practical education! I want a boy who comes out of school, and still more out of college, to be a man—not an economic unit. Man, you'll remember"—he was now ready to be completely offensive—"man used to be considered the most glorious of God's creatures. 'A little lower than the angels'. But of course you don't read the Psalms. Too busy with textbooks. You're not interested in men any more. You want engineers, or doctors, or clerks—grocers," he shouted contemptuously. "You talk about operatives, and payrolls, and a collective mass called 'labor'. You don't even talk about men and women. I want people who can think: you want units who can work a slide-rule."

The two schoolmasters thanked the Old Man for being interested in their work, and slunk away. He hardly seemed to notice.

"Weren't you a bit hard on those two?" I said.

"No, I was not," he said. "God made men and women; and those people make operatives." He shuddered; then he calmed down and relit his pipe.

"Do you think," I ventured, "that if we paid our teachers better, we'd get a better education?"

"Don't talk nonsense," he snapped.

I thanked him for nothing, and left.

But I found I couldn't drop the subject. I started asking people about education. I collected figures and reports about teachers' salaries and qualifications. Then I visited the Old Man again.

—Jim Lynch

SCHOOL *near Dorset, Ont., is converted summer cabin but pupils and ingenious teacher manage.*

"Do you know, sir," I said, "that the median salary of all teachers in Canada (leaving out Quebec and Newfoundland) in 1948 was $1,689?"

"No. Why should I?" he said irritably.

But I'd done my homework and I meant him to hear it. "In city schools," I ploughed on, "the median is $2,324. In towns and villages it's $1,800. In one-room rural schools it's only $1,383. Of course, these are 1948 figures."

"I know," he said, "don't tell me. Rates have improved since then. So have everybody else's. I don't see—but go on, if you must."

"The salaries vary," I went on, "from a median of $2,787 in British Columbia down to $1,063 in Prince Edward Island. They're highest in cities and lowest in rural schools."

"Quite right too," said the Old Man, evidently listening. "You need more money in cities."

"Perhaps," I said. "But don't you deserve some compensation for the isolation of a remote settlement? Don't you deserve some reward for having to live by a stricter standard than anyone else in the community? Being scrutinized all the time. Imagine always being on your best behavior."

"I don't have to imagine it," he said. "I am."

I GAVE up and tried another tack. "Look at the qualifications we put up with," I said. "Do you know that of all the people who teach elementary and secondary schools in Canada only 19 per cent have university degrees? And we have no equality of opportunity," I added.

"Don't use catchphrases," said he.

"All right"—I was getting exasperated—"but if your child goes to school in BC one teacher out of every three will be a university graduate. If he goes to a rural school in Nova Scotia, two out of three teachers won't even have minimum training, even classified as 'substandard.' "

"That's jargon," he said. "What does it mean?"

"The lowest standard for a certificate," I said, "is junior matriculation plus one year of professional training. Thirty per cent of all the people teaching small rural schools haven't even got that."

"Shocking," said he calmly. "So what?"

"Well, I'll tell you what the Canadian Education Association wants to do about it."

"That will be fascinating," said he.

"They say that every teacher should have two years' study after high school. And to teach in senior high schools they should have another year's study after that. It seems to me you couldn't ask for less than that. But do you suppose you can get it? Why, you can't even get enough teachers without qualifications." (I rushed on, not to be interrupted.) "And I don't see how you'll ever get them unless you pay them better. That may not be all you need. But surely it's one of the first."

The Old Man sat back in his chair and regarded me benignly. He was going to be most tiresome.

"It is commendable in the young," said he, "to be very careful about collecting their facts. I see that you have tried to be so. And you have found yourself in a maze of provincial and regional variations. You have been reduced to giving me averages and abstractions. You obscure the problem as much as you illuminate it. Remember no good teacher was ever attracted merely by money."

"That's a very bad excuse," I said.

"MY DEAR boy,"—I could have kicked him—"you are laboring the obvious. If you want to know how bad the schools are, you must go to the universities. I was talking the other day to—" I sighed: he's always dragging in his important friends—"never mind who. But he told me of a Government department which takes only university graduates, and gives them stiff tests. And, do you know, most of their new recruits can't write anything. Heaven knows whether they know anything. No one will ever find out because they are incapable of expressing it. And that's the kind of people—the best kind of people—we turn loose to teach our children. We are becoming, my boy," said he, "less and less educated. We know less and less of human experience. Always fussing with machines. Machines are what we love, and we are growing more and more like them."

You may have gathered that the trouble with the Old Man is that he exaggerates.

"How can you stop this terrible process?" said I.

"By wanting to," he said simply. "You talk about teachers' pay. Of course, we shall have to pay them more. Not because they deserve it. Most of them don't. But just to prove to ourselves that we want our children to be better than we are. Better *men*, I mean; not better grocers."

"Of course," he resumed, "if you think like those deluded schoolmasters you met the other day—poor men!" He stopped and puffed his pipe complacently. (I thought: "He's revelling in the conviction of his own superiority.") "If you suppose," he repeated, "that the aim of education is to turn out another generation like this one: if that's your object; why, dash it, if that's all you want, you're paying your teachers far too much. Practical education! My hat! Grocers!"

When I left the Old Man we were both happy. He'd started another grouch. I had at least made him admit we don't pay teachers enough.

Why Not Addicts Anonymous?

Penal and Medical Treatments Fail to Cure Drug Addiction But a New Method May Help

by Gordon McCaffrey

IN OTTAWA a self-confessed drug addict walked into RCMP headquarters and begged to be sent to Kingston Penitentiary for a cure. In Windsor a prisoner making a plea for leniency told the magistrate he became a drug addict while serving time in an Ontario reformatory for another crime. A Calgary mother admitted stealing from a department store to buy $60 worth of morphine a day.

GORDON McCAFFREY

In Toronto a judge sentenced a man to five years and fined him $200: "Using these drugs is the most damnable thing on the market and this infernal thing must be stopped. There is no use playing the soft sister about this."

Just how damnable the drug traffic in Canada has become is only intimated by the convictions listed here. The cost of the habit to the addict is estimated at $8,000 a year before he is caught, and $25,000 to the state after.

While there is no accurate count of the number of addicts in Canada, the scanty records of prisons, penitentiaries and hospitals plus estimates of the number of narcotic patients of doctors show between 3,500 and 5,000 people leading a double life in and out of the drug traffic. Without including the economic loss of that many people, the cost to the taxpayer is roughly $100 million a year.

The record of convictions and addiction over a period of 20 years is conclusive evidence that addiction is not improving in Canada. The only comprehensive study of the problem is being conducted by the Department of National Health and Welfare. Its reports show that convictions were just as numerous in 1931 as in 1949. This is not to suggest that the RCMP and local police have not been on their toes. On the contrary, they have persisted in cracking down on individual addicts and peddlers, the king pins of the racket. The fault seems to lie in the federal narcotics policy and the methods of cure that are popularly applied.

The narcotic policy of the federal health department includes—

(1) direct approach through the treatment of addicts, and

(2) the indirect approach through the control of the distribution and use of narcotics.

In the first case, the Canadian policy has been next to outright failure. In the second we have at best been standing still after 20 years of effort.

The attitude of the prosecuting fraternity of magistrates, attorneys, police and penitentiary officials is that drug addiction is a law-enforcing problem that can be solved by control of the illicit narcotic traffic. The best way to cure addicts, they say, is for the addiction never to have occurred. If it does happen to occur in spite of police efforts, put the addict where it's impossible for him to get drugs.

In the period between 1930 and 1949, three out of four narcotic convictions resulted in jail sentences. One in five went to federal penitentiaries for two to five years. Just how effective this "cure" has been can be estimated from the number of addicts who go back to the habit soon after their release from prison.

The Narcotics Division admits that relapse is more extensive in convictions under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act than with respect to convictions generally. "In recent years over half of narcotic convictions were reiterated offences."

We are not suggesting that existing controls on the drug traffic be relaxed. Far from it. Nobody doubts that drug addiction is an evil, but by making it an offence, we have driven addicts into a vicious black market where a dollar capsule of heroin skyrockets to $8,000 in diluted form.

In contrast to our system, which is patterned after the policy of the United States, is the British method of handling narcotics. In the United Kingdom a drug addict can obtain drugs legitimately and cheaply from his physician. He can be a law-abiding citizen because drug addiction is not in itself an offence. The statistics are interesting: there are 3,500 known addicts in Canada, 50,000 in the United States, and only 500 in Britain.

Doctors at Fault

One of the serious loopholes in law enforcement as it stands today is the leeway given doctors. Many of them have made addicts by taking advantage of the tremendous profit to be made by selling to peddlers. Invariably a jury takes pity on a doctor, and in most cases they get off with a minimum fine and no jail term.

Reforms are at least being talked about today. The federal health department has plans for segregating drug addicts in the penitentiaries and giving them psychiatric treatment. On the medical side of the picture, however, Canada is resting in the shadow of the United States. Kenneth Hossick of the Narcotic Division told SN he is studying American techniques as practised at the special sanitaria in Lexington and Fort Worth. Otherwise not much is being done to give addicts humane treatment here.

The American doctors and sociologists to whom the Canadian officials are looking for advice have long been acting on the conviction that addicts are sick people who need treatment rather than punishment. They are unhappy, maladjusted people trying to escape from the world of reality. In the face of that knowledge, we are sending 9 out of 10 addicts to prison.

The official attitude that results in the sending of addicts to prison is extremely impatient with the new approach through the office of the psychiatrist. It sticks to the cut-and-dried rule that a man who breaks the law cannot be handled with kid gloves. The Lexington hospital records, however, show that three out of four patients have no previous criminal record. Those with a record were guilty of petty thievery and shoplifting to help them buy drugs.

But even under the most favorable conditions, medical cures have had a surprising percentage of failure. In a group of 4,700 addicts discharged from Lexington hospital, three out of four relapsed within six months to six years. In a paroled group that was closely supervised after discharge, the relapse rate was one out of every two.

In both penal and medical experience, therefore, there has been a great deal of failure. The new source of hope lies in the successful treatment of alcoholics. There is enough similarity between the personalities and problems of alcoholics and drug addicts to suggest that what has been successful with the first group may be helpful with the second.

A few years ago there was little

DOPE ADDICTS, *portrayed by these actors in the Department of National Health and Welfare movie* "Drug Addict," *may build up a $60 a day habit.* —CP

—CP

ADDICTS' EQUIPMENT *examined by K. C. Hossick (sitting), Chief of Health Dep't's Narcotic Control Division. Charles Hammond watches.*

hope for the alcoholic. He was regarded as either a bum or a joke. He was a disgrace to his family, a nuisance to his doctor, an enigma to his church. Depending on his bank account, he loafed around and neglected his work, or went to hospital for specialized care. As in the case of drug addiction, a large number of "cured" patients slipped back to old habits. Usually the problem was worse after long confinement.

An Honest Desire

The first step toward a practical solution was taken by one of the afflicted. An alcoholic, known simply as Bill to thousands today, was able to solve his own problem by helping brothers in distress. He found that alcoholics, regardless of prison or hospital treatment, could not get sober and stay sober unless they had an honest desire to stop drinking.

Bill found others suffering from the same plight. Alcoholics who shied away from priests, social workers and do-gooders perked up their ears when they heard somebody talking about their problem in their own language. They clubbed together to form Alcoholics Anonymous, which now has branches all over the continent and in Europe. Men who left prison or hospital before without hope of recovery from alcoholism can now find friends who help them stay sober.

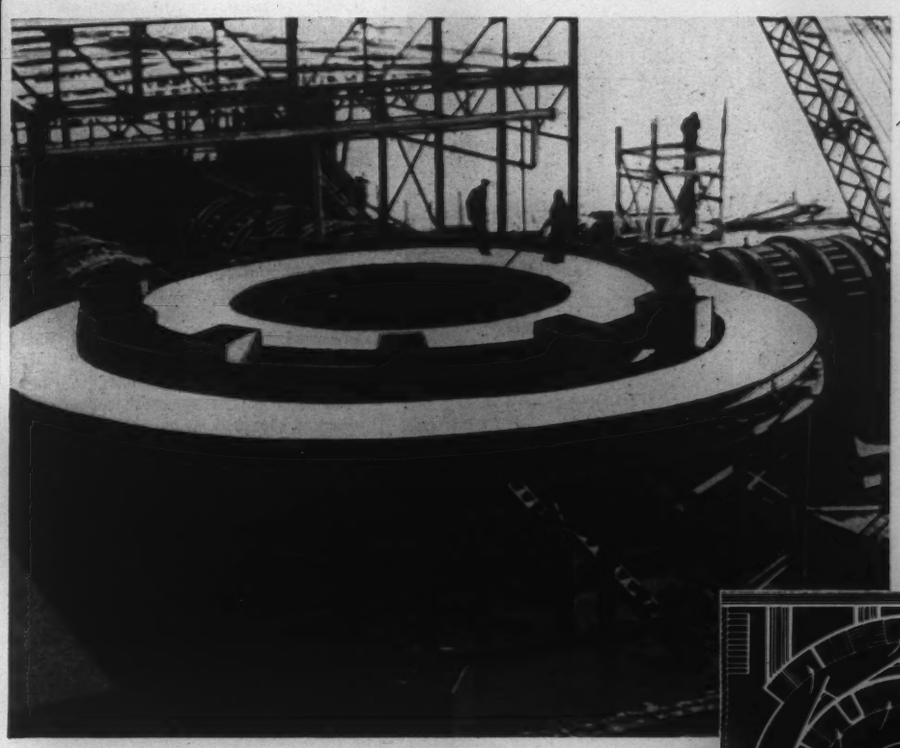
The most important and difficult stage in the treatment of drug addicts is the same: to make the addict feel willing and able to live without the use of drugs. Dr. J. D. Reichard, for many years chief medical officer at Lexington hospital, wrote in *Federal Probation*: "My impression is that a lot of people are *willing* to live without such a refuge. They resent their addiction, especially the physical dependence, but the *ability* to abstain is lacking."

That was the position of alcoholics before Alcoholics Anonymous. The doctors were able to bring a man back to health, but once the patient was beyond medical supervision, he usually slipped back to the bottle. That does not have to happen today. A.A. can take over where the doctor leaves off. The same seems to be true of drug addicts. Then why not Addicts Anonymous?

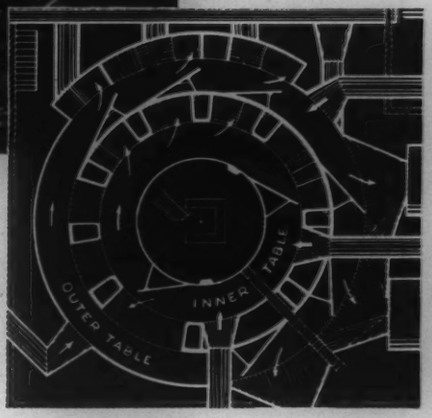
An enlightened program should allow as many addicts as possible to receive the best medical treatment that money can buy. Addicts who are also confirmed or habitual criminals—and only a small percentage are—should be segregated in the prisons so they won't contaminate other inmates. They should be given psychiatric treatment so that upon their release the drug habit at least will be broken. A parolee could report regularly to a psychiatric clinic.

Then Addicts Anonymous will make contacts with patients at the hospital and inmates of the prison. They could give them an opportunity to make a fresh start on the outside, with facilities for easy and uncomplicated return to hospital if they were unable to remain well. Addicts Anonymous will help addicts help themselves.

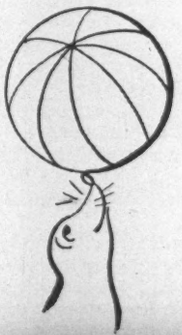
The 1948 report on Drug Addiction in Canada by Gordon Josie of the federal health department concluded that effective treatment will be possible only in specially equipped hospitals. At least we are beginning to think of addicts as hospital cases. Addicts Anonymous can help supplement the penitentiary "cold turkey" treatment of today and the medical cure of tomorrow.



Construction view and diagram showing rotary table unit. This is the hub of a conveyor system between the log haulup, barkers, chippers and wood yard of a pulp mill.



THREE RING CIRCUS?



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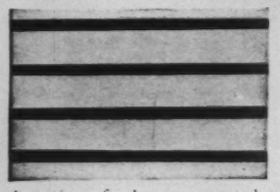
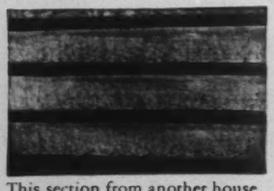


A section of a house protected by Lead-Free Sun-Proof, is still white after 14 months exposure to weather and fumes.



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Whither Green-Haired Poet?

Lawyer-Poet A. M. Klein Says Poets Are Normal Men And Poetry Normal Expression

by D. C. Spurgeon

ABRAHAM Moses Klein, one of Canada's foremost poets and at present probably the most prolific, claims to be living proof of the error of the idea that to be a poet "you must be somewhat cracked."

"From my own experience," boasts the stocky little man who looks more like a member of a chamber of commerce than a poet, "I can say that I am extremely well adjusted." And he adds, almost with a trace of chagrin: "I haven't even had an unhappy childhood."

"It has been said," Klein told an audience that packed a recent Humanities Group lecture hall at the University of Western Ontario in London, "that to be a poet you must be abnormal."

"This is quite true," he admitted, "but not in the sense in which the speaker meant."

The idea came, Klein claimed, from certain symbolist poets of France who felt it necessary "to flabbergast the Babbittry" by carrying on such "superior" behavior as painting their hair green and carrying dead dogs about on strings.

"The poetry of these French poets," he added, "has been described as showing the phosphorescence of putrescence."

But there was a time—before the reporter had to humanize the poet by saying he had his hair cut and drank beer — when the poet's role in his society was extremely important and dynamic, Klein said. Some poets, be it known, even held responsible positions. He offered the case of D'Arcy McGee, one of Canada's fathers of Confederation.

Some Feigning

"If the poet is somewhat cracked, it is a superfluity," he asserted. "There is considerable feigning on the part of some poets—and also on the part of some laymen who consider they have no truck with poetry."

All human beings are interested in poetry, he claimed—they can't avoid it. "When you salute the flag you salute a metaphor. Even the stock-market page of your newspaper is full of metaphors and hyperbole."

"My interest in music has not progressed as far as be-bop, but I have investigated the vocabulary of jive. And I have found there a desire for the superficial achievements of rhyme."

When jive-hounds speak of a "jukejacket" Klein believes they are using "a lovely alliteration." When they talk of "reet pleats and drape shapes" they strive merely for a rhyming sound. And to call a pant-leg with a 24-inch knee and a 14-inch cuff a "frantic" is nothing less than "magnificent hyperbole."

In an interview Klein extended his comments beyond this "latter-day apologia for the poet," as he called it.

A. M. KLEIN

He had an answer for anyone curious about the state in Canada of the almost extinct race to which he belongs. It appeared as his answer to the question "Do you make a living from your poetry?"

"No, thank God," was the answer. "I make a living as a lawyer and I have time for the luxury of writing."

Klein agreed to the validity of some writers' criticisms that the Canadian public is "colonial" and "puritanical" in its artistic outlook. But even with more and better education Canada's public will have to grow considerably in size before Canadian writers can exist on their skills, he thought.

Especially is this true of poetry, claims Klein, because of its limited appeal. Money-making writing must have mass-appeal, like the "fat novel." "Even in the United States," he said, "the only poet who ever really made money from her poetry was Edna St. Vincent Millay, and her poetry is not considered today to be of top calibre."

Klein, as one who does it, can readily explain how to find time to write profusely while living as a businessman.

"I don't play bridge," he says.

Klein is Jewish and his home is Montreal. At one time he studied for the rabbinate and is known as a master of the Hebrew language and Jewish theology and culture. Leon Edel, in "Poetry: A Magazine of Verse," April, 1941, says:

> Klein, heir to an authentic Jewish tradition, reflects that tradition in every line he writes. His verses are declamatory because far back the prophets too spoke as from the roof-tops . . . his wit is the dry wit of the medieval scholar; his reasoning is legalistic, not because he happens to be a lawyer, but because the Talmudists were great reasoners and hair-splitters.

Recently Klein has shown a wider interest than in things purely Jewish. Many late poems have been on poli-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 46

NATIONAL ROUND-UP

Manitoba:

GREATEST MASS EXODUS IN CANADIAN HISTORY

WITHOUT PANIC tens of thousands of people began the greatest mass exodus from a city in all Canadian history. Acting on their own volition or under Army command, flood victims in Winnipeg fled with thousands from St. Boniface, Emerson, Morris and other towns in the shallow Red River Valley. They left the no-man's-land in Winnipeg, one-sixth under water, for homes that were opened to them all across Canada.

Victor Mackie, SATURDAY NIGHT correspondent in Winnipeg describes the flood:

UNLIKE the flash floods that occur across the border, the flood waters that inundated Winnipeg were like a slow paralysis creeping over the heart of Manitoba's capital.

Gradually, inch by recorded inch, the waters of the Red River crept upwards. The people watched them approaching their homes. In some areas they hurriedly erected dikes of dirt and sandbags. With each passing day the water climbed higher and the dikes had to be raised, until in one case there was a 12-foot wall of water, held back from engulfing a suburban community of neatly painted modern homes and landscaped grounds.

One by one the dikes gave way. Heavy downpours of rain, saturated the loose earth, turning the dikes into a gooey mess that clogged the rubber-booted legs of the voluntary civilian workers and the servicemen, fighting desperately to hold back the waters.

The city's sewers were flooded and backed up into many business blocks and homes. The regular beat of pumps became a common sound, and pedestrians thought nothing of stepping over lengths of hose which gushed water out of basements into the streets, as homeowners and janitors tried desperately to keep their basements pumped clear of the contaminated water.

All theatres were ordered closed, early in the flood fight to save power. Twenty-five per cent of the downtown restaurants capitulated to saturated basements and shut their doors. Beer parlors closed down; thirsty dike workers had to resort to coffee and pop.

The rampaging Red River and a backed-up tributary, the Seine, combined to carve up Greater Winnipeg into semi-isolated communities. A third river, the Assiniboine, which drains prairie lands in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, before joining the Red in Winnipeg, was also backing up, flooding areas miles distant from the swollen Red.

Early in the struggle to hold the Red in check no one, not even the water engineers, seemed to know what a fight they were facing. Premiers of Ontario, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Alberta offered to aid Manitoba. Their offer was declined by Premier D. L. Campbell who said his province did not need any immediate assistance. He soon revised that decision and sent an urgent appeal to the four provinces. They responded promptly and a vast air armada including RCAF, TCA, CPA, Saskatchewan and Ontario Government aircraft began flying thousands of sandbags, rubber boots, pumps, and other equipment. The sandbag airlift within three days provided flood workers with one million sandbags.

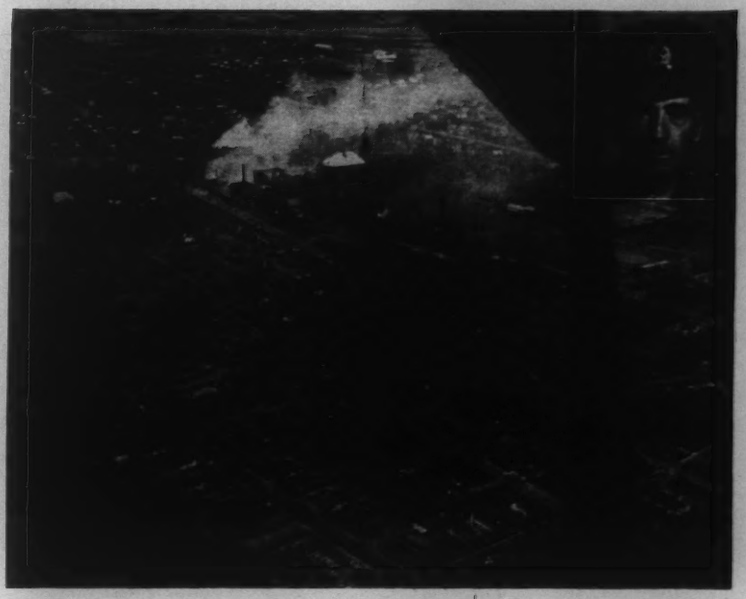
The inexorable rise of the Red soon made it apparent that huge dikes must be built to protect the city's power plants. The Manitoba Government proclaimed a state of emergency, and appointed Brig. R. E. A. Morton, General Officer Commanding, Prairie Army Command, as directing officer of all relief work. The Federal Government concurred with the Provincial Government's move and announced that a national emergency existed in the Red River valley.

A terrific struggle ensued to save the vital lifelines in the city of 320,000. Power, transportation, water, sanitation and communication lines all had to be kept functioning. Brig. Morton called for a mass evacuation of the city. All those able to leave were asked to get out of Winnipeg.

The future of floods in the Red River Valley is ominous. H. W. Harich, flood expert of the U.S. Army Engineers, estimates that the cost of building reservoirs or dams to trap run-off waters in a heavy spring thaw would exceed the value of the land to be saved. The only possible solution is diking, and it would be effective only against normal floods. (*See Capital Comment, P. 3.*)

—CP

A SEA *of muddy water gushed over dikes in the Riverview section of Winnipeg and surrounded the Municipal hospitals. Brig. R. E. A. Morton, General Officer Commanding the Prairie Command (inset), is directing flood control and relief.*



—CP

TWO FIRES *last week at Rimouski and Cabano, Que., caused $30 million damage and left 3,000 homeless. Maj.-Gen. R.O.G. Morton, General Officer Commanding Quebec (inset), and brother of Winnipeg flood director, was in charge of relief for the fire victims. Rimouski Cathedral (shown at top) was saved.*

Quebec:

MATTER OF CONSCIENCE

THE RESTAURANT of Frank Roncarelli on Montreal's Crescent Street was a favorite eating spot for many. The food was good, the atmosphere pleasant and the little bar a handy spot for a cocktail.

But one day in December 1946, a large grey truck of the Quebec Liquor Commission pulled up at the door. An inspector informed Roncarelli that his liquor permit had been cancelled. As is the Commission's privilege, no reason was given. Soon, all stocks on the premises were removed to the QLC warehouse.

The Commission didn't have to say why the permit was cancelled. Everyone knew: Roncarelli, a Witness of Jehovah since 1932, had been a bondsman for many of his fellow-Witnesses, picked up by police in mass arrests. The restaurant remained open, but business dropped. Soon after, Roncarelli's closed.

At first his lawyer attempted to sue the QLC for damages. But the Commission is a Crown agency and Attorney-General Duplessis would not permit such action—as was his privilege. In June 1947, A. L. Stein, who recently won an important decision on behalf of the Witnesses at the Supreme Court, took action against Duplessis. By his action (in ordering the Liquor Commission to cancel the permit), the suit alleged, Roncarelli had suffered damages to the extent of $118,741.

Last week, in a small room of Montreal's Old Court House, Mr. Justice C. G. McKinnon mounted the bench. The case before him was Roncarelli *vs.* Duplessis.

Acting with Stein, as counsel, was Prof. Frank Scott, of the Faculty of Law at McGill. Acting for the defendant were Emery Beaulieu, KC, and Hon. Edouard Asselin, KC, President of the Montreal Bar. Outside the tiny court room, 2,000 crowded the corridors.

Duplessis, by permission of the court, was the first witness to take the stand. The stage was set, but no stenographer could be found. Finally, 37 minutes later, the trial began.

Roncarelli, he said in reply to Stein's questions, by acting as bondsman had paralyzed the work of the police and the courts.

"I studied, examined and analyzed every aspect of this case carefully and there was nothing else I could do as a matter of conscience but to cancel the permit if trouble was to be avoided," the Premier added.

Ontario:

SHEDDING LIGHT

AT THE completion of the first half of his two-year leave of absence from the Ottawa Collegiate Institute Board, Frank Patten, Deputy Director-General of Ethiopian schools, returned to Canada last month to look for a dozen or so more teachers willing to work in Africa on three-year contracts.

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Vacations and sick leaves are similar to those in effect in Canada.

The Emperor Haile Selassie, also Minister of Education, commenced educational reform in his country a matter of days after his return to the throne. An extremely well-informed and enlightened man, he insisted that his people hold no grudge and attempt no reprisal against the Italians. As a result, no war-trials or executions took place in Ethiopia.

Patten has charge of about 400 teachers there. Both Amharic (the official language) and English are taught up to and including Grade Four. After that, English is used exclusively in the schools. More than 60,000 children attend classes, though education is not yet compulsory.

Canadian teachers who yearn to take advantage of the opportunity of a free trip to Ethiopia would do well to bone up on the currency situation

—CP

AFRICAN *plums: Patten offers 12.*

there. Units of money include Ethiopian dollars (about 44 cents), centimes, francs, shillings and pence.

Says Ottawa's *The Evening Citizen:* "The Ethiopian school boys play an excellent brand of soccer, barefoot, but teachers have to look out for riots. The children have not a long tradition of sportsmanship behind them. One Canadian teacher told Patten that although he had not been able to break the habit of spectators taking rocks to throw at the players, he thought the fact that the rocks were getting smaller was a sign of progress in the right direction!"

Alberta:

OFFICIAL QUANDARY

TO OFFICIALS of the Alberta Government Telephones in Calgary, Mike Carson was just another good, conscientious, husky worker. He minded his own business, got into no trouble, and held a National Employment Service card. The landlady of the down-town rooming house where he lived found him neat, clean and quiet.

It wasn't until Mike Carson called on the RCMP that anyone discovered his real name was Hans Otto Albrecht, or that he was a former German merchant seaman, captured by HMCS *Prince Robert* in 1942, who had escaped from a prison camp at Delhi, Ont., in 1945.

Albrecht gave himself up to the Mounties because the feeling of being "on the run" got to be too much for him. Every time he saw a policeman, he wanted to hide; and finally he decided it would be better to make a clean breast of the whole thing and get it over with.

The Mounties took him into custody, then released him while Ottawa's Department of Immigration tried to decide what should be done. According to Albrecht, when he escaped from the Delhi camp he went to Northern Ontario and worked there for about three years, then moved west to a new job at Glacier, B.C., and finally made his way back to Calgary.

In Calgary, few people could see any reason why the law should get tough with the ex-prisoner. "Why cannot he stay in Canada?" asked *The Calgary Herald*. "He broke no law by escaping from the camp; on the contrary, it was his duty to escape if he could . . . On the face of it, he has lived an orderly and respectable life . . . Whatever technical offences have been committed, we think they might well be overlooked. If Albrecht wants to go back to Germany, he should be allowed to go freely; if he doesn't, he should be allowed to stay —always providing his past record in both Germany and Canada is clear."

Immigration officials in Calgary are preparing a full report for submission to Ottawa. Albrecht is free, on condition that he report to immigration authorities once a week. "He is a good boy," said his landlady, "and I hope everything will be all right for him."

Newfoundland:

BELL TOLLS

THE IRON ore centre, Bell Island, is idle for the second time within six months. Since a fatal accident which claimed the life of one miner, the union has refused to let its members work in the two mines because of a shortage of "face cleaners".

The owners have said the mines are safe, but the miners think otherwise and have staged a strike. Negotiations with the Labor Minister and the company have so far broken down.

Late last year the miners struck because of the company's attempt to delay signing a labor contract until the shipping season opened in the spring. The company did not expect orders from Britain (which had been taking about 700,000 tons annually—half the output), and therefore was making haste slowly. The sterling devaluation crippled the sales to the overseas market and before the walkout ended two mines had been closed and 700 miners thrown out of work.

The second stoppage has added to the miners' plight. Questions have been asked in the House of Commons about a 300,000-ton order from the United Kingdom, but no confirmation has been received that the order will be forthcoming. Canadian mills cannot use more and the U.S. market has not been taking any more than 30,000 tons a year.

WORLD AFFAIRS

GERMANY AND THE WEST

Most Favorable Moment Since War To Include Her in New Grouping

THERE ARE many indications that the most favorable moment since the war has now been reached for a move to include Germany in the closer Atlantic union towards which the Western nations are now feeling their way. Yet there should be no illusions as to the great difficulties and dangers which the German problem will continue to present for years to come.

—Korsh
WILLSON WOODSIDE

Why a nation which was totally defeated and severely devastated only five years ago, and is still disarmed, should be considered a persistent danger can scarcely be stated too often. Left to herself, and given the best of circumstances, Germany probably could not menace us for many years to come. But if the postwar years have shown anything, they have shown that Germany will not be left to herself..

She was singled out long ago by both Lenin and Stalin as "the chief link in the chain of world revolution." The Soviets will continue to make every effort to win Germany. A combination of German technical and military abilities, industrial power and strategic position in the heart of Europe with Soviet manpower and resources, employed in the world-wide Communist conspiracy, would be the most menacing one that we could face.

Without This Spur

That is why we risked war in Berlin when the Soviets tried to force us out with the blockade, and why we are standing firm there today. The same fear undeniably prompts us to be more concerned with developing democracy in Western Germany, and more careful of German sensibilities in dealing with the Bonn Republic than we would be otherwise.

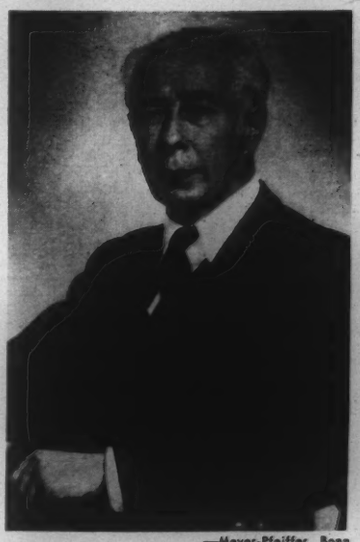
Without this spur the efforts now being pressed to establish Germany as an equal political partner, at the earliest possible date, in a Western alignment, would not be made, or if they were made, would be defeated by the traditional prejudice against an enemy of two world wars. For what the Western leaders meeting in London are actually trying to do—though few will say it yet—is establish Germany as either a member of a new Western "Big Four", or as an integral part of an incipient Atlantic Federation.

It has, in fact, become so dangerous to ignore or rebuff Germany that we are going to embrace her instead. The most startling instance of this development is in the French proposals that have been made at various times for close cooperation with the ancient enemy. One cannot easily forget how the French used to spit out that contemptuous epithet "Boche!" Yet none other than the intense patriot and nationalist General de Gaulle has proposed a Franco-German Union. Foreign Minister Schuman has visited Bonn; and last week he called for a close integration of the steel and coal industries of Germany, France and the rest of Western Europe.

What are our chances of winning this fateful contest? There are many besides the Communists who believe that Stalin, who proclaimed last October that German-Russian cooperation would open up the greatest historic possibilities, will be the victor. The German people, they argue, understand an authoritarian system better than they do democracy. And the Soviets are in a position, as we are not, to permit the Eastern Zone to be rejoined to Western Germany, and promise the return of the lost German territories in the East.

Many acute observers in Germany since the war have been impressed with the prevailing mood of nihilism. Here was a people which had tried system after system in politics and carried each to the ultimate extreme. It had had an absolute monarchy, and then a republic with 38 parties. It had put its confidence in big business magnates in the Stinnes-Thyssen era, and finally had turned to an absolute dictatorship. It had fancied itself as the greatest of all military powers, and won victories as great as any in history. Then it had suffered utter defeat and collapse, to live for three years without any government of its own at all. Now the people had no faith left in anything, seemed to find no profit in all this experience. How can democracy, most difficult of all political systems to develop and maintain, grow among such a people? Especially as so many democratic-minded Germans had left the country, in disgust after the failure of the 1848 revolution and during the pre-1914 militaristic period, and by necessity after the rise of Hitler.

These are things to keep in mind. Democracy will not grow quickly or easily in Germany. The people do not show any deep interest in the present political parties or the parliamentary government at Bonn. The latter is maintained to some degree by our occupation forces, and no one can say how stable it would be if our forces were not there. If this were a simple contest between democracy and authoritarianism in Germany one could not be at all confident that democracy would win.



—Mayer-Pfeiffer, Bonn

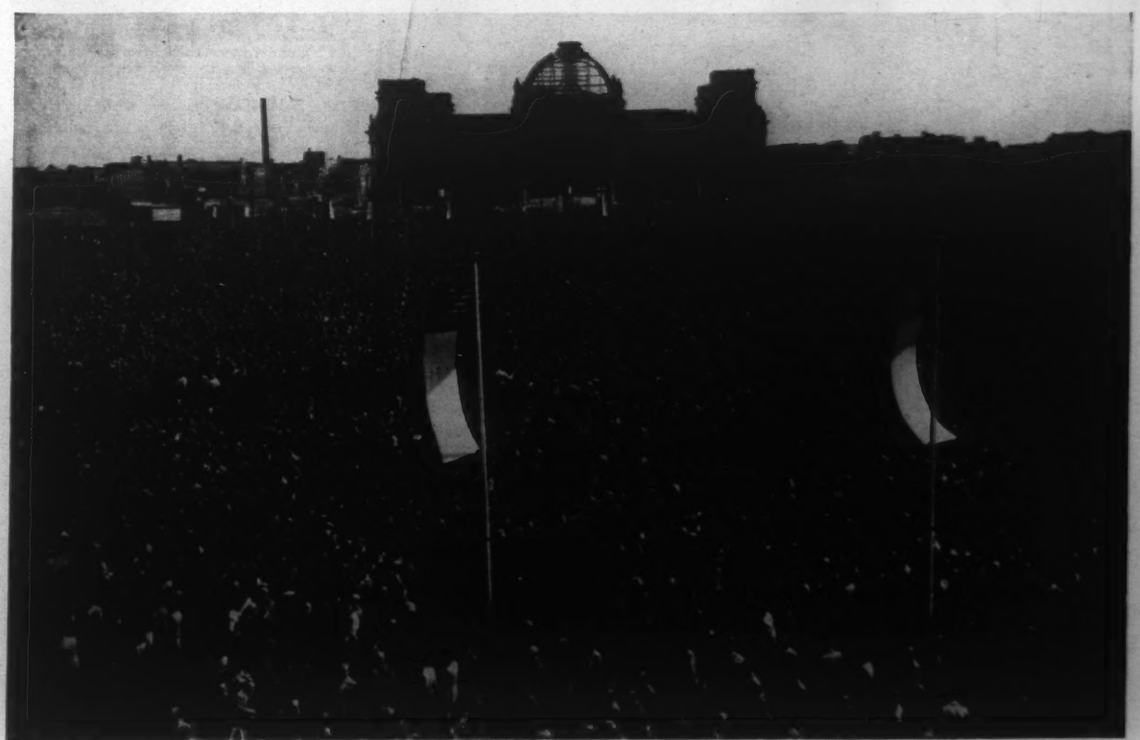
BONN *President Theodore Heuss is most liberal German chief of state in modern times, as Chancellor Adenauer is most Francophile premier.*

But the contest is not at all so simple. It is entwined with the contest between Russia and the Western powers. This may prove to be decisive in turning the Germans towards the West and democracy. Along with their fear of Soviet power, and their rejection of Communism, there is a deep repugnance in the Germans towards the Russians *as Russians*—Asiatic barbarians as they see them. This would be more impressive if more Germans felt shame over the educated barbarianism of their own Nazis, but it is nevertheless a powerful intangible factor in the present world situation.

Not Running To Cover

That many Germans are prepared to show open resistance to the Soviet plans for taking over Germany was displayed impressively in Berlin on May Day. The defiant spirit of the blockade days was expressed again in voluntary rallies in the Western sectors which far surpassed the compulsory parades and rallies in the Eastern sector.

The spirit of Western Germany has not been so robust as in the front-line city of Berlin. But politicians of all non-Communist parties showed a readiness to "stand up and be counted" when they joined last week in denouncing the Soviet note declaring that all German POW's had been repatriated. According to Moscow's own



—International

FRONT-LINE CITY *Berlin rallies under stout leadership of Mayor Reuter for May Day demonstration for freedom.*

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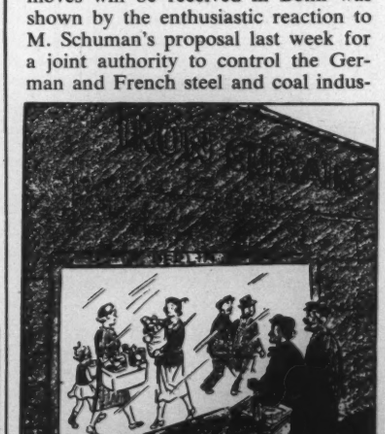
published figures of 1945 a million and a half German prisoners remain unaccounted for. Here is an issue which will profoundly affect millions of Germans for years to come.

The important thing is that there has been no real sign yet of the Germans running to cover for fear of ultimate Soviet rule of Germany. The action of 90 per cent of West German politicians is still based either on a determination to resist Soviet control or a belief that the Western powers will prevail in the struggle. The Communist Party has made a notably poor showing in the Bonn Republic.

Refugees, who continue to flee the Eastern Zone at the rate of a thousand a day, express the feelings of the people there towards Soviet rule and bring ever-renewed warnings to the people of the Western Zones of what they would suffer if the Communists took over. Thus there are powerful forces working to press the German people to seek their future in association with the West.

Just how well really imaginative moves will be received in Bonn was shown by the enthusiastic reaction to M. Schuman's proposal last week for a joint authority to control the German and French steel and coal indus-



—Carmack in Christian Science Monitor

SHOW-WINDOW OF THE WEST

tries. This proposal, coming just as Chancellor Adenauer had called a press conference to announce acceptance of the offer of membership in the Council of Europe, has taken the sting out of the Saar nettle, and created the most favorable atmosphere for German-Western cooperation since the end of the war.

To take this tide at the flood the right move now would seem to be an invitation to Adenauer and his chief colleagues to come to London, and a grant to Germany of control over her foreign relations.

The conferees in London are reported in agreement on the objective of including Germany as quickly as possible and on as nearly equal a basis as possible, in the Western grouping. The question, on which they are working intensively, is how best to do this. She is now in the Council of Europe, as well as the Marshall Plan committee, OEEC. Because the Western powers are not ready yet to permit German rearmament, she cannot be admitted outright to the Atlantic Pact.

What they are now considering is a scheme to merge the Marshall Plan, Council of Europe and Atlantic Pact.

—Willson Woodside

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LETTERS

Criticizing the CNR

YOU have published a letter from a Mr. D. E. Peddie criticizing the management of Canadian National Railways (SN April 25).

If Mr. Peddie is a Canadian he ought to be ashamed of himself. Canada has every right to be proud of the C.N. Rys. as this public-owned railway has in thirty years set a pattern which augurs well for the future.

When a railway which had to absorb in its make up and still does, any numbers of white elephants, manages to earn (1949) $501,000,000 when its competitor can only bring in $363,000,000, it must be admitted that the employees of the Canadian National Rys. are efficient.

The deficits shown in the accounts of the Canadian National are not losses. They represent (mostly) the interest paid on some $760,000,000 worth of interest-bearing obligations held by the Canadian Government against its own subsidiary and are therefore only a matter of bookkeeping. Further such interest should not be claimed from a Government-owned railway as otherwise the same procedure should be applied to other money-earning Departments such as the Post Office, National Revenue, Transport. . . .

Ottawa, Ont. A. FOUTAUBE

Not Facetious

CONGRATULATIONS on SN's non-partisan (I refuse to think it facetious) recommendation of CCF-er Agnes Macphail for the Senate *if and when* the Government appoints non-Liberals to the Upper Chamber (SN April 25).

Windsor, Ont. F. J. LEDUC

Brows and Tariffs

RE THE "Fisheries" item in Canadian Business (SN April 25), it's about time Canadian fishermen got some place with their catch. Let's hope: (1) that they do furrow a few more Yankee brows by exporting; (2) that the furrowed brows won't lead to Congressional hysteria and hastily erected tariff walls.

Halifax, NS. J. W. FERRIS

Culture in Windsor

THE recent feature article on Windsor (SN April 25), while correcting many false impressions, missed one important matter [when it said]: "Windsor boasts little of achievement from the cultural point of view . . . . seldom musical guest stars." But within this very fortnight Windsor has seen two concerts by guest stars from New York and Montreal in the "Christian Culture Series," has had outstanding concerts by the 27-year-old Scottish Choir, one of the best in Canada, and by the Schubert Choir. Both have given cantatas with guest stars.

The Windsor Light Opera Company, too, for its second appearance of the season produced an eminently successful Gilbert and Sullivan. . . . The Windsor Civic Players again offered a play . . . culturally as important as the Windsor Theatre Guild. . . . Margaret Gignac, star of Canadian opera (SN Woman of the Week, Feb. 7), while still a Windsor youngster was encouraged on a program of Matinee Musicale.

. . . . Windsor is no desert culturally. Detroiters flock at times to attractions of cultural value in Windsor, even if we are hampered like most Canadian cities without a civic auditorium or civic backing.

Windsor, Ont. HARRY ANNAN

. . . IN CULTURE, Windsor can easily hold its own with any other Canadian city of comparable size.

Windsor, Ont. STEWART H. BULL

—Flavelle

HEADMASTER *Kenneth G. B. Ketchum shows 1914 football cap to boys of his St. Andrew's College, Aurora, Ont., and recent visitors from St. Andrew's School in Middletown, Del., U.S. (L to R): J. C. C. Wansbrough, D. G. Worling, T. J. Patton (U.S.), R. D. Redden (U.S.), W. DeF. Bathurst (U.S.), R. A. King, R. L. Hershey, Jr. (U.S.). Seated is M. K. Ballentine and cocker spaniel, Bimbo.*

THE RIGHT GUESS...
THE WRONG WEIGHT

As anyone could guess, the man on the scales weighs more than he should. Like a great many other Canadians who are overweight, his excess pounds may affect not only his appearance, but his health as well.

How much should a person weigh? Some doctors say that proper weight at age 25 to 30 should be maintained throughout life. Most people, however, gain weight as they grow older.

The average increase during or after middle age is about 15 pounds. To avoid this, it is wise to follow the doctor's advice about diet, exercise, and living habits, especially after age 30.

If overweight should occur, it is usually possible to reduce to proper weight simply and safely under medical guidance.

Some ways to reach and keep your best weight

See your doctor before attempting to reduce. Virtually all cases of overweight are due to overeating. Some cases, however, may be complicated by other conditions.

After a thorough examination, the doctor can determine whether or not you have complications that require special medical attention. He can also decide how much weight you should lose, and advise approved methods by which you can lose it safely.

Follow your doctor's advice about diet. Authorities say that weight loss usually should not exceed 6 to 8 pounds a month. A diet that causes more rapid loss may fail to provide food elements the body needs.

So let the doctor recommend the kinds and amounts of foods that will protect health and strength while you are reducing. It is also wise not to take any reducing drug except under a doctor's supervision.

Rely on your doctor to recommend proper exercise. Excess weight strains the heart and other organs—and too much or the wrong type of exercise may add more strain.

Some physical activity is an aid in most cases, for it may help to use up food that might otherwise turn into fat. Only the doctor can determine the types of exercise that will be effective and safe in your reducing program.

Even after reducing, people with a tendency toward overweight often put on extra pounds again. This can usually be avoided by following a medically supervised daily routine.

For more facts about overweight, send for Metropolitan's free booklet, "Overweight and Underweight." For example, it contains tables of desirable weights, suggested low-calorie menus and caloric values of nearly 300 foods.

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TRAVEL

YUM! YUM! THOSE MEALS!

Canadian Eating Places Mentioned In an American Travel Book

TOURIST business is big business in Canada. Not long ago BC's No. 1 booster, M. Leo Sweeney, told the Purchasing Agents' Association: "We've got to provide the tourist with good accommodation and tasty meals to suit all pocketbooks." Duncan Hines listed the Canadian restaurants he favored in "Adventures in Good Eating." SATURDAY NIGHT has already told about some of them. Herewith we report on a few more:

Hotel Sinton in Thessalon, Ont., tells us that Hon. "Mike" Pearson is a frequent visitor. Other interesting details are: "Our Chef's name is Charlie McCabe and he's a darn good one—specializes in steaks and chops and makes the best lemon pie you ever tasted." Hotel's trade is mostly commercial but American tourists have found it out, too.

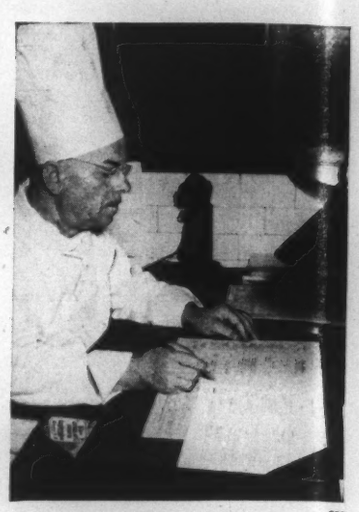
White Spot is actually a chain of restaurants; serves over 15,000 Vancouverites a week. Back in twenties Nat Bailey had a "barker's voice" and a peanut concession at Athletic Park; parlayed them up through a "mobile kitchen" (ancient truck converted to hamburger stand) to enlarged present dining-room and added a lounge. Two other White Spot drive-in restaurants were opened in 1948.

Part of the main White Spot is the Commissary where much of the chain's reputation for good food originates; 2,500 chickens a week enter and depart for White Spot deep skillets to be pan-fried to their top favorite position on the menu. Approximately 150 pies a day are made there; crusty rolls and hot biscuits flow out in steady stream. Even the ice cream is a Commissary product.

Nat Bailey says he has "no such animal" as a chef; says there are not more than a dozen on this continent who may rightfully claim title. White Spot is manned by women cooks; specialty dishes are created by Nat Bailey himself.

—Steffens-Colmer

FAVORED *in Vancouver: White Spot*



—CPR

CHEF *Louis Baltera arranges menus.*

High on the cliff that towers over lower town Quebec is the famed **Chateau Frontenac** hotel. And since 1910 Louis Baltera has been there; became *chef de cuisine* in 1928. He has prepared dishes for royalty, including Their Majesties the King and Queen, King George V as Prince of Wales, the Duke of Windsor, King and Queen of Siam. The kitchens are equipped to prepare as many as 6,000 meals daily; are staffed by 200, including 75 cooks.

Favorite recipes are: *Soupe à L'Oignon Gratiné* (onion soup); *Perdrix aux Choux* (partridge with cabbage) and Cream *Vichyssoise* (cold soup).

With the ocean practically lapping on its doorstep—is the **Hotel La Normandie,** at Percé, Que. Besides the Duncan Hines family, the hotel has entertained other writers including John E. Fletcher of the *National Geographic Magazine* and Horace Sutton, official representative of *Harper's Bazaar*. And François Rozet, Montreal artist, has spent two months there every year since 1940. Maple furniture and Canadian homespun in the bedrooms, knotted pine panels in the lounges . . . and cooked fresh shrimps à la Newburg in the dining room! And of course you can get Gaspésian pea soup.

■ Interlaken, famous Swiss lake resort, is going to be linked with the Susten, 7,400 feet high Alpine Pass, by a new scenic highway which will be constructed along the southern shore of Lake Brienz at a cost of some $5,000,000. The second road proved necessary after a record motor traffic jammed the highway on the northern lakeside last summer. The average elevation of the road will be 250 feet above the level of the lake, and a number of avalanche galleries and bridges crossing mountain streams and waterfalls will add to the scenic thrills of motor tours.

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

TORIES WOO LIBERALS

But Liberal Leaders Turn Down Churchill, Woolton Advances

London.

LORD READING and Lord Rennell of Rodd were two of the ablest Liberal peers—"were," not that they are dead, but that they have become Conservatives, something that earnest Liberals probably regard as hardly less dreadful. They have resigned because, as they say in their letter of resignation to Lord Samuel, they disapproved of the Liberal policy in the last General Election of "fighting on the widest possible front." They feel that this policy brought disaster upon the Liberal Party, and that its further pursuit will only strengthen the hands of the Socialists.

The fight against Socialism is, in the opinion of those two ex-Liberals, the most urgent issue before the country. They can see no important question separating Liberals and Conservatives, which should prevent their working together. And so, they conclude, "it is now our duty, before another election is upon us, to transfer our support to the only Party capable of offering effective resistance to Socialism."

This has spurred a new Conservative effort to win over the Liberals to some form of concerted action in Parliament now and in the new elections expected in the fall. The effort continues hot and strong, but without much response as yet from the coy object of this courtship. Lord Woolton's open appeal to the Liberals to throw in their lot with the Tories has now been sharply rebuffed by Lord Moynihan, the chairman of the Liberal Party Executive.

Lord Moynihan claims that Lord Woolton's real purpose is that the two parties should work together "as Conservatives." To this, he says, the Liberals will never agree. On the other hand, Liberals are undoubtedly very much attracted by Mr. Churchill's suggestion of an official enquiry to consider possible changes in the electoral system—attracted but rather suspicious too that it may merely be another Tory trap.

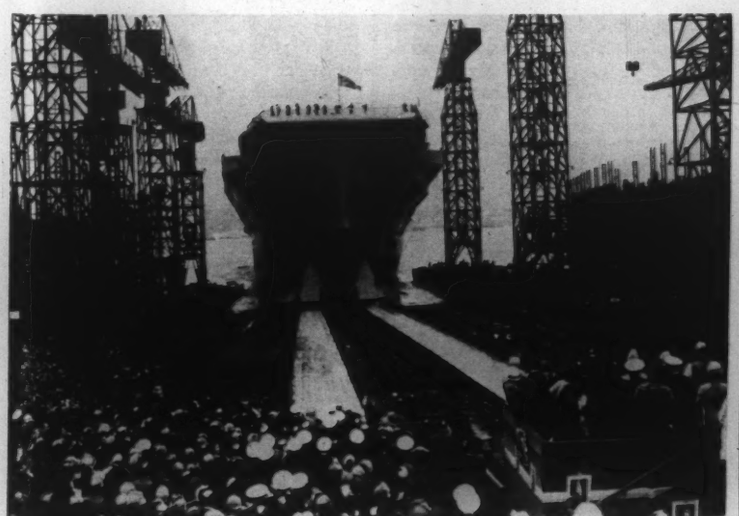
The one hope of the Liberal Party in its present state to gain in the House of Commons the number of seats proportionate to its strength in the country—about 2,600,000 voters, it is estimated—lies in the establishment of some form of Proportional Representation. But it is a very trusting Liberal who believes that either the Tories or the Socialists would seriously consider such a change. Hence the wary attitude of the Liberal leaders.

HOUSING HOLD-UP

HOUSING remains one of the great national problems. It is one to which this Government has devoted a great deal of careful planning—too careful, perhaps. The result has been that the building of new houses has been slow and expensive. The report of the Working Party on Building, recently published, puts the efficiency of the industry at no more than three-quarters of what it was before the war, and the cost of the houses built at about two and a half times the cost in 1939.

It has been the frankly avowed aim of the Ministry of Health, which controls the building of houses, to have this work as far as possible done by the local authorities, leaving to the private builder only a small fraction of the quotas—as low as one-tenth. This policy has undoubtedly contributed to the delays and expense of house-building. Mr. Aneurin Bevan has now at last consented to raising the private builder's share to one-fifth, and even more in special cases.

Whether or not this belated concession will make very much immediate difference will depend largely on sup-



—Miller

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At 36 he was branch manager. Now he has another, larger branch. And his way to advancement is still open. His general manager started as a junior, too . . . and carried with him to the top the business experience and human understanding gained along the way.

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plies of material and labor. A good many people are wondering why it should be thought necessary to establish any official limit at all, and not simply leave the decision to the local authorities, who know best what is needed in their own districts. But the Government seems to have an abiding fear that if the private builder is given a free hand he might get most of the work. That is something the true Socialist views with doctrinaire abhorrence. He would rather do without the houses.

EAT ALL YOU LIKE

SINCE June, 1942, there has been a five-shilling limit on the cost of meals in all hotels and restaurants. In the main it has been more or less loyally observed, though there have of course been various legal or semi-legal or quite unlegal ways of increasing it. This is natural enough. After all, one cannot expect to lunch at Claridge's for the same price as in a Lyons Corner House.

The new Minister of Food, Mr. Webb, has now taken the limit off. There are no longer any restrictions on the price of meals, on the number of courses that may be served, on the size or character of the "main dish." The only restriction is the size of the luncher's or diner's appetite and—even more important perhaps—the size of his purse. There is nothing to stop his eating anything he can pay for.

It might perhaps be expected that, now they have been given full liberty to gorge and guzzle to their hearts' and stomachs' content, the customers would rush in hungry hordes to make up for all the skimpy meals they have had to eat in the past eight years. The fact is that, so far, abolishing the limit seems to make very little difference—practically none in hotels and restaurants of the more popular type. For one thing, people haven't the money.

The real reason for removing the restrictions on meals is not that the native population can; if it wishes, eat better and eat more. It is that the tourist can get better and more expensive food, as he presumably wishes, and so may be tempted to spend a little longer time and more money in this country, instead of dashing off as soon as possible to the fleshpots of the Continent. If it had not been for this, the complaints and appeals of the catering industry would have almost certainly continued to go unheard.

—*P.O'D.*

—Christian Science Monitor

"If I had known this, I never would have let you tear the tops off those cereal packages."

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U.S. AFFAIRS

"TAKE IT OFF THE ROAD"

U.S. Version of Royal Commission May Hear the McCarthy Charges

THE CONFUSION in the public mind and the acrimony between politicians over the McCarthy charges of Communists in the government service have become such that the *New York Times* believes they have created a national emergency. The situation calls, it says, for a confidential enquiry by a commission of the most highly respected citizens, of the calibre of ex-President Hoover, Bernard Baruch and General Eisenhower.

The bare fact that it should be suggested that three such important and busy persons should take two months off to act as a high court of enquiry and bring in a report which would at last satisfy the public is sufficient indication of the turmoil which has been raised by McCarthy.

—International

RESPECTED *public figures such as elder statesmen Bernard Baruch (above), and Herbert Hoover, and General Eisenhower, may be called in to probe charges of Red infiltration.*

A great majority of the American newspapers, Republican as well as Democratic, and including those in McCarthy's home state, appear to deplore the manner in which the Wisconsin senator has made his charges and carried on his campaign. There are wide indications that instead of gaining respect for his efforts, he has lost it.

Yet the questions have been deeply planted in the public mind: If Alger Hiss was guilty, might not these others be? If Budenz's evidence was good enough for the Department of Justice to use against the 11 Communist Party leaders, is it not as good against Lattimore? And, naïve though this may be: If these accused parties didn't "sell out" China to the Communists, who did?

Not all the apparently justified aspersions against McCarthy's own reputation, or criticisms of the reckless way in which he has tossed around old accusations of the House Un-American Activities Committee, have served to still the suspicion that there might be, or must be, "something to it."

A witness to his appearance before the American Society of Newspaper Editors recounts that while he was received coldly, he gained a big applause at the end of his speech. His contention was that if the Administration could destroy his case by opening its loyalty files, it wouldn't wait a minute to do this. "Why doesn't the Administration care to open its files? What's it got to hide?"

True, Mr. Acheson received a bigger ovation the next evening. Among such an audience, at least, his integrity is not doubted. But reports from throughout the nation add up to a public demand for the truth of the matter, and reports from overseas have caused real alarm over the damage being done to American prestige and policy.

It is this that has brought the demand of Senator Lodge, a Republican but the least partisan member of the committee which has been hearing the McCarthy charges, that the show be "taken off the road," and be heard in closed sessions, and the suggestion of the *New York Times* for the appointment of the American equivalent of a Royal Commission of the most highly respected citizens.

According to the proposal such a commission would have access to all documentation, including the secret FBI files. It would meet in secret. It would cover the charges against the State Department, the accusations against Lattimore, Hanson, Service and others, and the *Amerasia* affair. The *Times* believes that if such a commission could present an agreed report this controversy might be ended.

Possibly President Truman's current trip across the country will convince

Herblock in Washington Post

"FIRE!" *Liberal fears that hysteria might lead to loss of freedom and Communist appeals to civil rights have clashed with demands that enemies of American way be cleared out.*

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him of the need for such action. If the suspicion and confusion, the charges and counter-charges of the McCarthy affair, cannot be laid in such a way, the 1950 election campaign promises to be one of the wildest and most irrelevant in American history.

BEHIND IT ALL

THOSE who wonder why it is that the U.S. is so stirred up by the McCarthy charges could scarcely do better than read through "The Red Plot Against America" by Robert E. Stripling, for ten years the chief investigator of the House Un-American Activities Committee (Musson, $4), which millions of Americans must have read as a series of newspaper articles.

It is the story of just how the Hiss Case, the Eisler Case and other less well-known cases of Communist conspiracy and espionage were first exposed. The writer does not claim that the Congressional Committee is the proper instrument for such investigation: indeed he declares that it is not.

—Bimrose in Portland Oregonian

"DEEP IN THE M'CARTHY WOODS". Washington seeks way out.

His defence is that it has been the only agency which pursued the exposure of Communism into government and society in America.

His most damaging charge is the very one which has so embittered the McCarthy Affair: that just as President Roosevelt twice tried to suppress the committee, so President Truman has repeatedly belittled its efforts as a "red herring"; and that the Justice Department has been notably lax in following up the Committee's revelations with prosecutions.

Important officials like Hiss, Harry Dexter White, and Wadleigh were able to remain in the government service years after their Communist affiliation had been denounced, and while the FBI held compromising files on them. It took just ten years after Chambers went with his first warning to the White House and the State Department before Hiss was brought into court.

The U.S. is without doubt the greatest and most important hunting-ground for Soviet spies and Communist saboteurs in the world. From the evidence of this book, as of the McCarthy affair (which is largely a re-hash of the unfinished business left by the Un-American Activities Committee) it needs a much better, and a non-political, instrument for exposing and dealing with such subversive activities.

THE TREASON *of Alger Hiss, shown (centre) with Investigator Stripling reading from the famous "pumpkin papers", was exposed to President Roosevelt and the State Department in 1939. It was ten years before he was tried and found guilty: he had powerful protection in high places.*

Perhaps the most telling part of the book is its record of the obstruction which the Committee's attempt to investigate Communist penetration met from the Roosevelt and Truman administrations from the very beginning right up to the Hiss Case.

It is this record which makes many Americans who do not like the methods of the Un-American Activities Committee any better than the author often did, believe that politics has been shielding disloyalty and call for a probe to the bottom of it all.

—*Willson Woodside*

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BOOKS

"POPSKI"

PRIVATE ARMY—Vladimir Peniakoff—*Clarke, Irwin—$3.50.*

EVERYONE who fought in Africa or Italy during the last war will fondly remember "Popski's Private Army." Veterans of other fronts, and most civilians, may never have heard of him or it. The loss is theirs.

"Popski's Private Army" was an actual and quite official unit under Eighth British Army, who showed extraordinary broadmindedness in permitting its formation. It was comprised of one hundred or so officers and men, mostly British, who drove Jeeps with heavy machine guns mounted on them. Their aim—like that of Abdul, the Bul Bul Emir—was to harass the foe from the rear, which they did with astonishing success.

Popski himself was a Belgian of Russian parentage who received his higher education in England and took a liking to the country. After service in the French army during the first War, he became an engineer employed in Egypt, where he learned a great deal about the desert and the difficulties of existing in it.

When World War II started, he decided to get into it. After some preliminary troubles, not hard to understand in view of his startlingly varied background, he managed a commission. Attached at first to what amounted to a labor battalion, he eventually took off on a long series of spying missions behind the Italian and German lines. His adventures with the sheiks will seem incredible to anyone who doesn't know sheiks. His adventures in general just seem incredible. They're true, though.

The rest of "Private Army" is the story of PPA (they had official shoulder patches bearing those initials, and an official crest. That's the most incredible part of the whole thing, if you know army HQ's) in Tunisia, Sicily, and Italy. It was a rather specialized war that Popski and his men fought, but an indiyidualistic and exciting one, and it makes wonderful reading.

This book is a must for those who fought alongside PPA and for those who like tales of adventure. For students of military tactics, it will have a nostalgic appeal. It isn't very likely that there will be much room for private armies next time.—*T.K.*

TOOTHACHE TRAGEDY

MARIAM* — by Ennio Flaiano — *Longmans, Green — $2.25.*

THIS ODD book, the Book Society's alternative choice for October, is the story of a lieutenant in the Italian army in Africa. There is a certain deliberate irony in the fact that what occasions all that is to take place is a toothache.

On his way to the dentist this unnamed young man meets a native girl with whom he lingers and whom he eventually kills by accident. He buries her and goes on but is haunted by guilt and a disease—leprosy—that he believes himself to have contracted from her. He attempts a murder in the course of a futile endeavor to reach his homeland and fails at both projects; a failure that is, perhaps, symbolic of Italy as a politically active, instead of a cultural, force.

Eventually the soldier returns to his regiment to find that nothing has happened: his attempted crimes are unknown. There is a hint that his leprous sore, now healed, was psychosomatic —a symptom of his guilt.

It is possibly not coincidental that Italian and European films, lacking all the technological resources of Hollywood, have yet produced the best postwar work. Perhaps this is because Europeans, traditionally accustomed to war and the operations of power politics, are less stunned by facts than are North American artists and writers. At any rate here is the work of an author who searches with courage for the meaning of a continued but fortuitous existence. This may not be profound thought but it is gripping, vital and adequately translated.—*G.H.*

*Published in the U.S. with the title "The Short Cut."

VLADIMIR PENIAKOFF ("POPSKI")

MUTE, INGLORIOUS

FREDERICK CATHERWOOD, ARCHT.—by Victor W. von Hagen— *Oxford—$5.75.*

FREDERICK Catherwood was one of the greatest archaeological artists who ever lived. A qualified architect and a superb draughtsman, he was the friend of Keats, the colleague of Leigh Hunt and Joseph Bonomi and, in all likelihood, the lover of the notorious Lady Westmoreland. He sketched the most notable architectural antiquities of Greece, Rome, and Egypt with camera-fidelity and he was the first "infidel" ever to picture the interior of the Mosque of Omar in Jerusalem. He operated the first "panorama" in North America and built the first railway in South America. But the crowning achievement of his career was the discovery, along with the famous archaeologist John Lloyd Stephens, of the ancient Mayan civilizations of Mexico and Yucatan.

In spite of his prodigious contribution to archaeological scholarship, Catherwood died unhonored and unsung—and was promptly forgotten,

The poets tell us in their songs
There once lived lovely Amazons
And Everyman* sets out to see
Just how they lived page two eight three

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even by his immediate successors. Most of his drawings were lost or destroyed by fire, the bulk of his writings remained unpublished and even his reputation was inhibited by his own excessive modesty and taciturnity.

Mr. von Hagen, a celebrated contemporary archaeologist, has gone to endless pains to bring to life this shadowy figure. The result is a lively biography and an absorbing story of adventure. In spite of the calm, scholarly tone of the book, it is impossible for the reader not to enter into the thrill of discovery as the fabulous monuments of a lost civilization are uncovered, one by one.

The most striking portion of the book, however, is the section in which are reproduced, for the first time since their original publication, the 25 lithographs made by Catherwood himself for his masterpiece "Views of Ancient Monuments in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan." In these magnificent drawings is revealed the true "Frederick Catherwood, Archt.," craftsman and artist.—*J.L.W.*

NO THUD OR BLUNDER

WORLD AND PARADISE—by Edgar Maass—*—Saunders—$4.50.*

HISTORICAL novels are roughly about a dime per baker's dozen, but here is one constructed with artistic care and possessing the ring of authenticity. "World and Paradise" by Edgar Maass (author of "The Queen's Physician") is a romance of the Thirty Years' War in Europe, when people kept their Lutheran Bible tucked carefully away at the bottom of the family clothes-press. The date is about 1629 when Wallenstein, the Duke of Friedland, idol of his troops and considerably more powerful than his own King, was turning Bohemia's green fields into dusty deserts, and cities into looted ruins.

A few oases survived. One of these was a pleasant little valley into which stumbled the wounded young Count Karl von Harrach. There he was received by the peaceful Brethren of the valley and nursed by Rosanna, and there began a love that persisted, in spite of many periods of separation, throughout the dreary length of the war.

The story takes the reader into many Central European countries and gives him deftly-drawn glimpses of interiors, court intrigue, false friendships, superstitions, bloody sieges and political and religious hatreds. Karl and Rosanna are only two of the vivid characters. Others, also finely delineated, include a sensitive English puppet-player (John Caxton) and his wife; the astronomer Kepler; the Bohemian patriot Countess Terzka; the handsome Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden and, of course, dominating them all, the titanic Prince Wallenstein at the zenith of his power.—*J.E.P.*

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Brain-Teaser:

For A Reigny Day

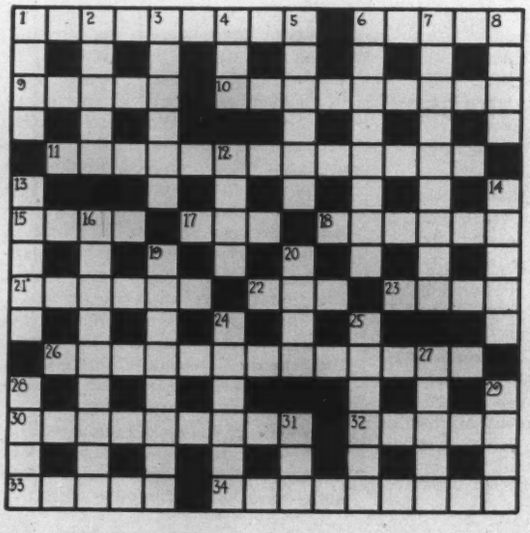
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 3. Cure for a King? (9, 6)
6. When Jack's high he's the right one. (5)
9. It's dear, sir, or else! (5)
10. You may get a lead here for attack. (9)
11. Our Princess could be another. (4, 5, 4)
15. See 4.
17. See 4.
18. See 26.
21. These spirits are anything but dead. (6)
22. A queen of Burma, begad! (3)
23. See 26.
26, 23, 34 and 18. Probably why Kings don't sleep in them. (6, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 1, 5)
30. My friend took the tip back before he dined. (9)
32. Withdrawal day, perhaps. (5)
33. A head on this goes pop in the 21 kingdom. (5)
34. See 26.

DOWN

1. The poet laureate turns his head like this. (4)
2. The new look. (5)
3. See 1 across.
4. 17 and 15. Swing doors, perhaps. (3, 3, 4)
5. Elizabeth and Margaret to Edward VIII. (6)
6. Describing this rider really describes the horse. (8)
7. We have hot tens in circulation, causing friction. (9)
8. Hamlet's mother was, at the end. (4)
12. Ancient city of Nova Scotia? (4)
13. It seems that Princess Mary is more so than the others. (5)
14. Sounds like what Keats wrote on one of 12 with electrifying results. (5)
16. Those eternal percussion instruments! (9)
19. Like a 13 residence? Al took a pal to it. (8)
20. Three bearers at the beginning of this 31. (4)
24. Romeo "did spit his body upon a rapier's point". (6)
25. Wherein she's crowned for a legal term. (6)
27. I had a native of Queen Charlotte Islands. (5)
28. Monkeys around in church. (4)
29. The less they run, the faster they are! (4)
31. See 20.



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Mother country
9. Alcmena
10. Hubbard
12. Yearn
13. Murdering
14. Abducts
16. Iceberg
19. Malayan
21. Empower
23. Handicaps
26. Osier
27. Spanish
28. Unasked
29. Mother-of-pearl

DOWN

2. Orchard
3. Hue and cry
4. Realm
5. Otherwise
6. Noble
7. Realize
8. Baby farm
11. Dog
15. Sun bather
17. Espionage
18. Gertrude
20. Long ago
22. Whisker
23. His
24. Irish
25. Stuff.

(107)

—All photos NFB

"THE LITTLE RED DOOR", *first Cancer Information Centre in Canada is located in Toronto. Staffed by nurse, it gives written information on cancer and directs those who require it to medical care.*

"WELL WOMAN CLINIC" *at Royal Victoria Hospital, Montreal, interviews about 18 weekly.*

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Challenge to Common Sense

DR. J. C. MEAKINS, head of the Canadian Cancer Society, was asked to comment on the Society's work and its worries. In his reply he described the fundamental problem blocking the conquest of the disease: "Above all, we need public understanding of the problems of cancer, cooperation by the public with doctors who are ready and able to reduce the toll of cancer by its early detection. Fear of results must be removed as a deterrent to visiting a doctor . . . And *education* is the only way to remove fear."

For there is no other word in the medical dictionary so capable of inspiring terror than "cancer". Statistical facts serve to foster this terror. It isn't difficult to find out that cancer is the major cause of death among women from 30 to 60; that it is the second highest cause in both men and women over 60; that every 18 minutes in the U.S. a person dies of cancer of the stomach or that in one year (1947) 15,605 Canadians died of the disease. These facts are easily gleaned from the newspapers: to understand their full significance is not quite so simple.

Nor is there an affliction that has inspired more superstitions, taboos and legends. That syphilis is the sole cause of cancer; that drinking boiled water prevents it; that cancer is contagious: these are a few of them.

There is also much misinformation. For instance: *Cancer is a disease of old age.*—Cancer and related diseases are the second highest cause of death in children from three to ten. What is often dismissed as "growing pains," flat feet or benign cysts may be cancer.

More people are dying of cancer now than, say, 50 years ago.—The increase of life expectancy through the years has meant that more people reach the age when cancer most often strikes. Further, we have more accurate records of causes of death plus a greater understanding of those causes.

Cancer is a disease for other people.—This is the most dangerous ignorance because it is the kind that has to be cultivated: the belief that "the doctor must be wrong because I can't *believe* I could have it." There are no accurate statistics to show that cancer is an occupational, racial, social or geographic disease. It can strike anyone.

The refusal to face reality is the ultimate block to recovery of many patients who might have lived. There is only one fact which must be firmly planted in the minds of the potential sufferer: cancer *is* curable if it is diagnosed early; if it is detected as a local disturbance and before it has time to spread to other parts of the body. For researchers, the perfection of early-diagnosis techniques are high on the list of experiments: *Cancer in the early stage is easy to cure but hard to detect; cancer in the later stages is easy to detect but hard to cure.*

To help to dispel these ignorances and superstitions and to make the public aware of the facts as undramatically as possible, the Cancer Society, in cooperation with the National Film Board has produced a documentary film "Challenge: Science Against Cancer" that tells a sober, matter-of-fact story of the work of the Society in diagnosis, in research and in treatment. From that film emerges an intelligent unemotional understanding of the disease. And one salient point is stressed: regular frequent checkups *by the individual himself,* in the case of surface cancer, plus regular visits to the doctor will provide cancer researchers with vast allied armies in the struggle.

SURGERY, *oldest, most widely used treatment, has included removal of lung or entire stomach.*

POLAROGRAPH *method of detecting disease, compares patient's serum with healthy specimen.*

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FILMS

A BEAUTIFUL FILM A SIMPLE THEME

VERY good foreign films frequently suffer from the enthusiasm created for them in advance. It can't possibly be as good as that, one reasons; and nine times out of ten it isn't. However, films directed by the Italian Vittoria De Sica seem to be the exception. "Shoeshine" and the current "The Bicycle Thief" turned out to be everything one hoped for, with even something over—a quality of the imagination transferred directly to the screen and indescribable in anything except screen terms. "The Bicycle Thief" in fact is a film everyone must see for himself.

MARY LOWREY ROSS

The central idea here is a very simple one. An Italian workman who has just been employed as a bill-poster loses his bicycle. The stolen bicycle is desperately needed if he is to hold his job. So accompanied by his small son he spends a frantic weekend in a search that carries the pair through the Roman black market, a mission for down-and-outs, a bordello and a fortune teller's salon. There is little more to the actual story than this, but before it is over Director De Sica has contrived to make the bicycle, as a symbol, the most beautiful and desirable object on earth to a distracted man and a bewildered and exhausted little boy.

The film is packed with social commentary, sometimes wry, sometimes compassionate, sometimes irresistibly funny. The real story, however, lies in the emotional relationship between father and son and it is beautifully revealed by Director De Sica who knows exactly what he wants from his actors and precisely how to get it. By some miracle of persuasion he has contrived to turn a natural child actor (Enzo Stailo) into an utterly natural child. The round-faced stubby little boy is a constant delight to watch—a rare experience in the movies where, as a rule, the most acceptable child star is merely the one who is least offensive. Whether he is scrambling after his father (Lamberto Maggiobani) in the streets, or waiting impatiently outdoors while the father storms through a brothel, or sitting in a restaurant his stubby fingers wrapped round a pencil while he tries to add up the possible figures in a non-existent job, little Enzo is the most touching figure imaginable—and probably the most satisfactory child-star since Jackie Coogan played opposite Charlie Chaplin in "The Kid"—a film which "The Bicycle Thief" oddly recalls at moments.

THE HEMINGWAY story from which "Under My Skin" derives, was written entirely from the point of view of the youthful hero, with most of the implications held in reserve, for the intelligent reader, below the surface of the text. The screen version has shifted the angle of observation and

allowed the camera to tell the whole story—probably a justifiable expedient, since Hollywood is far happier with the camera than it is with children.

It is still a pretty good story, even at considerable sacrifice of both the simplicity and the subtlety of the original. The central figure is now the crooked jockey, played with tough authority by John Garfield, but the original theme still survives—the predicament of the jockey's young son (Orley Lindgren), a lad too bright to miss the peculiarity of his old man's behavior, and too loyal to admit it, even to himself.

Disbarred from American racecourses, Danny the jockey tries to pick up a living on the continent and is constantly trailed and hampered by a trio of thugs who can't forgive him for dishonestly winning a race they had honestly paid him to throw. They catch up with him finally at Auteuil, where he is running, and riding, a horse he picked up for its feed-bill. The small boy has staked all his hopes on Danny's winning the race. The gamblers have staked their bank-roll on his throwing it. This provides the double-stakes event which every racetrack film reserves for its climax. The ending is routine, but since it is a steeple-chase event, fairly exciting.

The film marks the American début of the French screen actress Michelline Prell, star of "Devil in the Flesh." It isn't altogether a happy introduction since her role here is largely perfunctory and neither camera nor sound-track reveal her to much advantage. She sings a number of songs in a muted curiously atonal voice that is almost negative enough to be interesting. Fortunately the trio of thugs, headed by Luther Adler, are sufficiently positive to give the picture a ferocious, if rather familiar edge.

"CHAMPAGNE for Caesar" presents Ronald Colman as a quiz prodigy who can't be stumped and so is able to parlay his double-or-nothing winnings into a fortune that threatens to absorb the soap company sponsoring the program. This might have been a good idea if the producers had had the courage to go through with it. They falter at the end, however, and allow the company to absorb the prodigy. As it works out the film seems almost as overwrought as the institution it is trying to parody, and not much more entertaining.—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

—United Artists

"CHAMPAGNE FOR CAESAR"

■ The Province of Alberta has completed two films—"Alberta Vacation" and "Autumn in Alberta." They were made entirely by the Provincial Department of Economic Affairs, Photographic Department; are tourist promotion films, made with a view to as wide a distribution as possible at points where tourists might be attracted to visit the Province. Previously filmed, and available, are two other Alberta pictures—"Green Acres," dealing with irrigation, and "Alberta Family," a story about life in Alberta.

■ Quebec Productions took top honors in Canadian Film Awards for 1949 "for the sustained and creative effort in establishing a feature length film industry in Canada." The announcement was made by J. R. Kidd, Associate Director, Canadian Film Awards.

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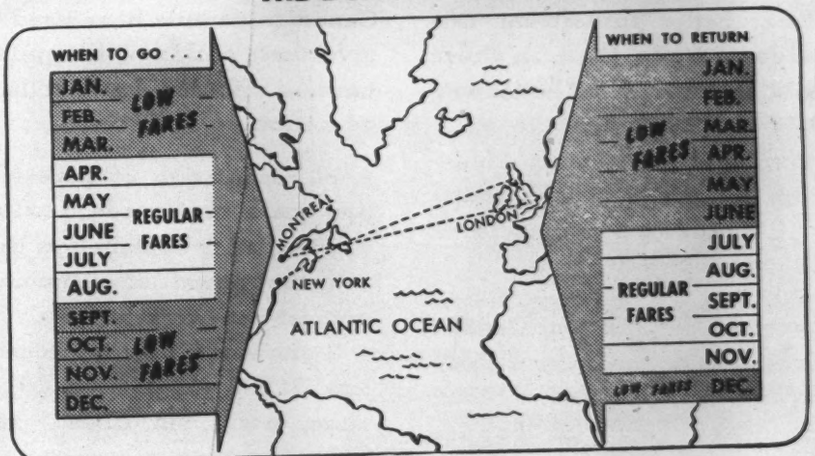

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SCIENCE

DISEASE WARFARE ON STUDY LIST

EXAGGERATED, fantastic, unduly spectacular. That's how the late James Forrestal, U.S. Secretary of Defence described the scare stories that were published in newspapers and magazines and told over the radio after the first reports on biological warfare* in 1946.

The public learned that the United States was prepared during World War II for possible use of germ weapons by the Axis. Disclosure of the research activities set off a chain of speculation describing the fearsome effects of biological warfare. General Dwight Eisenhower, then Chief of Staff, "withdrew" the release of the report three months after its issuance, and forbade any future mention of the term "biological warfare" by military officials in public.

Now, four years after the first news, Canadian military and research officials are being more cautious. A few weeks ago in Ottawa there was a hush-hush meeting of United States, British and Canadian top brass to exchange secrets on biological, chemical, Arctic and psychological warfare. This time neither the press nor the public probably was unduly alarmed: the conference did not issue a statement.

All we know about BW is that in spite of the vast outlay for atomic research and development, the defence departments of the West feel germ warfare is practical enough to merit preparation, at least for self-defence. George W. Werck, chairman of the U.S. Biological Warfare Committee, has emphasized the comparative ease with which bacteria and viruses can be cultivated for destructive purposes even by a small country.

Not much has been said officially in Ottawa. Dr. Brock Chisholm, formerly Canada's Deputy Health Minister and now Director General of the World Health Organization, estimates that most of the world's inhabitants could be wiped out in a future war in which virulent bacteria were used widely as an offensive.

Hints were dropped by Gen. A. C. McAuliffe (of "Nuts!" fame in the Battle of the Bulge), chief of the U.S. Army Chemical Corps, in an address last month to the American Chemical Society in Detroit. He referred to a "nerve gas" which may break an enemy's "will to resist."

Bacteriologists are avoiding press interviews or refusing to be quoted on BW. Their opinions range from those who say BW has made war obsolete (because man could conceivably exterminate the human race) to those who scoff at the scare stories as far-fetched (infection on a large scale is not easy if the sanitation of a city or an army is satisfactory).

—Miller

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Cholera: the often lethal disease that hits quickly, causing great weakness and shrinking the victim to the appearance of a mummy.

Encephalitis: a highly infective virus disease of the nervous system, miscalled sleeping sickness, which strikes the brain, causing death or permanent disability.

Plague: an old-age curse, spread by rodent parasites, that killed millions in the 14th century.

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Tularemia: the severely disabling "rabbit fever."

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THEATRE

A TRIPLE THREAT MAN

Critic Herbert Whittaker Bouts With Stage Sets and Direction

"ONE of the best bachelors to invite to a party in Toronto," says Charles Rittenhouse of Montreal, "is Herbert Whittaker [Drama and Movie Critic of *The Globe and Mail*]. But Toronto will never have the pleasure of watching Herb, in smart pin-stripe business suit, impersonating Queen Victoria, a water spaniel and Low Man on a Totem Pole. They belong to the golden days."

HERBERT WHITTAKER

Those "golden days" were in Montreal when Herbert designed scenery and costumes, directed plays, became Film — later Drama—Editor for *The Gazette*.

Whittaker is tall, wears tortoise-shell glasses, and has a left eyebrow that reaches quizzically towards his thinning fair hairline when he is amused—which is often. But his sense of humor is personal and unobtrusive. When Tom Archer, Music and Drama critic of *The Gazette*, hired him, Herb couldn't type. Everyone else was pounding away. So Herb interspersed his two-finger pecking with solid typewriter-bar thumping. It made a convincing workmanlike noise.

This same quiet humor permeates his reviews—sudden, lurking, devastating. In writing of "Samson and Delilah" critic Whittaker commented: "It is De Mille's picture from beginning to end. From a beginning that has DeMille's own voice sounding over the world just like the Voice of God, to an end which has him toppling down a vast temple to the glory of DeMille."

Whittaker is reserved with strangers; was at his desk in the wide open spaces of the *Globe's* editorial floor for some weeks before the staff actually got around to knowing who he was.

Shy and Retiring

Readers reacted somewhat similarly. They were used to the late Roly Young's definite likes and dislikes, his Roly-ized column. It took them some time to realize Herb's reviews weren't colorless but packed with intelligent, analytical criticism. Now he has a devoted following. Everyone who knows Whittaker remarks about his fairness. He cannot be bribed by friendship, by expediency. He investigated the *Globe's* attitude thoroughly before coming to Toronto. He wouldn't take a job where outside influence might affect his views.

He believes a critic should treat actors according to their aims. Early in his career, a Montreal group bitterly objected to a critical evaluation of their production. Whittaker pointed out that, as they had aimed high, he had accorded them the courtesy of a professional review. It was a much appreciated lesson. A young, struggling group will find him helpful.

His good background of theatre—apart from practical work—is mostly due to his English mother. She told him stories of Irving and the great English tradition; took him to see Martin Harvey, Arliss, Sothern and Marlowe and Mrs. Fiske. Later London and New York were just places in which to see shows. Herbert likes to stress this fact. Too often he is asked: "What does a Canadian know about theatre, living in Canada?"

Stage and costume designing has always interested Herb. He has a raft of artist uncles. Finished HS, he attended night classes at *L'Ecole des Beaux Arts* in Montreal. Later he began to design the sets and costumes for Rittenhouse's school productions of Shakespeare. He has also designed costumes for The Open Air Playhouse's yearly Shakespeare production. Of the latter, Rosanna Seaborn mentions particularly her costumes as Beatrice in last year's "Much Ado About Nothing." She says: "They showed the psychological change in Beatrice's character as she fell in love and her character softened." The first costume was crimson; the last was pale pink and yellow.

Designing in Toronto

This year Herb did his first Toronto designing—stage sets for Trinity College's "Vanity Fair" and for the New Play Society's production of Morley Callaghan's "Going Home." In his review of the latter play Herb modestly noted that "the stage sets were adequate." He also did costumes and sets for the North Toronto Theatre Guild's Festival entry — "King Phoenix" by Robertson Davies. He might well have become a top theatrical designer—his theatre sense is tremendous—except for one thing. He has no mathematical precision. He draws by guess; is pained when his designs don't fit and the technicians grind their teeth.

Whittaker is interested in directing, too. Before the war he guided four Montreal plays to the Dominion Drama Festival finals. One of them won the Canadian Play Award. This was "Divinity in Montreal" by Janet McPhee. Afterwards Herb and Janet got together on a play collaboration—a 3-act comedy thriller called "Jupiter in Retreat." This spring the Trinity Players entered it in the Montreal regional festival. It is Herb's one tilt with playwriting.

In Toronto Herb returned to the directing fold with the above-mentioned "Vanity Fair" and "King Phoenix."

But what Herb prizes above all is a letter from Uta Hagen: "I don't ever do this but your notice of 'Streetcar Named Desire' demands an answer . . . it was a joy to read a really sensitive and full analysis of the play and realize that someone 'got it' completely."—*Margaret Ness*

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PEOPLE

PUBLICIZING CANADA TO THE WORLD

■ **Drs. Evan** and **Wilfrid Shute** of London, Ont., got an endorsement from London, Eng., for their vitamin E heart therapy. Articles by two London doctors appeared in *The Medical World*, organ of the British Medical Practitioners' Union. Dr. Ladislas Schmidt, London, consulting officer to the National Coal Board, instanced good results from the use of alpha-tocopherol, a vitamin E treatment developed by the Shutes. Dr. V. R. O'Connor of Leamington Spa, Warwickshire, said the discovery is the most brilliant of modern times. According to Dr. Schmidt: "It is a failure to prescribe an essential high dosage or the administration of mixed tocopherols that is responsible for so many investigators and clinicians being unable to confirm the Shutes' findings."

■ **External Affairs Minister "Mike" Pearson** thinks the $198,000 spent on publicizing Canada to the world is far too little. "I feel apologetic about the small amount we have to carry on the work of information." The U.S.

—CP

PEARSON: *Apologetic re $198,000.*

spends $35,500,000 on self-publicity, the U.K. around $20,000,000 and France $10,000,000. More money for more publicity about Canada would help trade all round, he said.

GROWING PAINS

■ **Prime Minister St. Laurent** does not think the atom and hydrogen bombs can destroy the world: "I do not believe that Providence made these discoveries for the destruction of mankind, but for their use and betterment." But he admitted the world needs to be reborn spiritually if we are to make good use of the latest scientific wonders.

■ National Research Council President **Dr. C. J. Mackenzie** doesn't want his organization to become "so big that it no longer works efficiently." In 11 years the council staff has grown from 300 to 3,000; its annual budget

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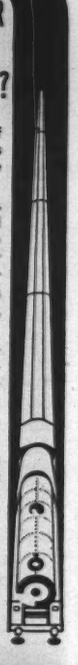

BRITISH RAILWAYS

from $800,000 to $17,000,000. Expansion will not continue except in the construction branch and the opening of regional laboratories. Next branch lab will be built in Halifax in the Fall. It will have a staff of 30.

■ Out in Vancouver *La Troupe Molière* entered their first Drama Festival recently. Organized in 1946 by **Blanche Lambert** the group has given ten productions since then. Blanche Lambert is a former member of Edmonton's *Cercle Molière*. The group entered the Greater Vancouver and Lower Mainland Festival; hope to enter the Dominion Festival next year.

—Woodward
BLANCHE LAMBERT

■ **Captain "Nik" Cavell,** Chairman of the National Executive of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs and of the Canadian Institute on Public Affairs, told the Women's Canadian Club in Saskatoon that Canada would be a lot stronger under definite Canadian banners.

"Our Canadian contribution in helping to solve the perplexities of our world can only be strong and positive if our culture and beliefs are, and if our young people have faith in Canada and in her destiny." As regards trade, Captain Cavell suggested far-seeing policies be adopted and that businessmen move boldly into new foreign markets.

■ More and more Canadians are "escaping" through art, thinks Artist **Arthur Lismer.** The Group of Seven member was in Ottawa for an exhibition of his work during the past 40 years. Older people taking up painting don't dread the thought of retirement as they once did. This enthusiasm has been caught by 5,000 middle-aged streetcar drivers, doctors, housewives and career women. Age is no barrier. Says Lismer: "You can start at 80 and still paint."

GOING PLACES

■ In Edmonton, **Artist Ernest Fosbery,** RCA, of Montreal, gave **Premier Manning** a preview of his portrait. The Premier appeared pleased. The recently completed painting was commissioned privately by members of the Alberta Cabinet.

—CP
PREVIEW: *Manning and Fosbery.*

■ Twenty scientists are flying this month from Montreal to Clyde River, a weather station on the east coast of Baffin Island. They'll spend four months studying conditions in the Canadian Arctic. In charge will be **Lt.-Col. P. D. Baird,** head of the Montreal Office of the Arctic Institute of North America and the man who led Exercise Muskox. One camp will be atop Baffinland's 90 x 40-mile icecap.

The party includes: **Dr. V. C. Wynne-Edwards** of Aberdeen, McGill professor 1930-46; **C. A. Littlewood,** gravimetrist from the Dominion Observatory; **Dr. E. H. Kranck,** from McGill; **G. C. Riley,** of Toronto and **K. E. Eade** of Hudson, Que.; **J. D. C. Waller** of London, Ont. and **Dr. Pierre Dansereau,** University of Montreal.

There'll be two women in the party —**Françoise Dansereau** (wife of Dr. Pierre) will be artist and quartermaster, and **Margaret R. Montgomery,** Winnipeg and Ottawa, geographer.

■ **Jules Sioui,** 43-year-old Huron, ended his hunger strike on its 73rd day. A. J. Doucette, Director of Education, Indian Affairs Branch, had read a Government statement to him saying his fast was useless. Now taking tea instead of sweetened water, he'll gradually return to solid food. His doctor said he had decided on other methods to awaken public opinion to the fate of Canada's Indians. Details won't be available till he's stronger.

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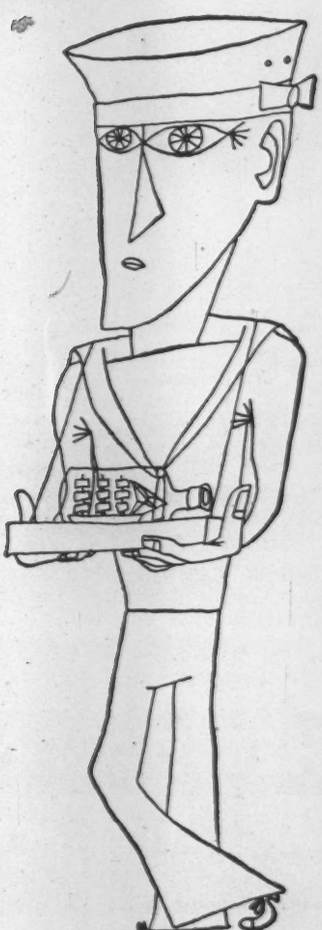

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EDUCATION

SCHOOL EVEN GOES TO PENITENTIARIES

CANADIAN penitentiaries at present house about 4,300 prisoners. One out of every five is 20 years of age or under; two out of every five are under 25. A large proportion (82 per cent) never got past elementary school. Authority for these statistics is Joseph McCulley, Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries. He adds: "Canada's criminal problem is very much a problem of youth and therefore a problem of education."

Officials at penal institutions try to write up a case history on every inmate. Then they carry out a training program designed as "a basic approach to the philosophy underlying the education and correction of penal inmates." Officers engaged in this task are assisted by trained psychologists, and Canada has 16 qualified officers whose duty it is to administer penitentiary education.

About 28 per cent of all inmates are taking correspondence courses. The courses, operated by the Canadian Legion during the war in the Armed Forces, are now handled by the Department of Veterans Affairs. They include both academic and vocational subjects. Over 800 inmates are enrolled. Other courses are available from the Correspondence Study Branches of the various provincial Departments of Education and from the Extension Departments of Canadian universities. A rather limited number are taking educational courses on the latter level; a still smaller number with various private agencies. There is also a program of education carried on by the penitentiary schoolteachers. This is to up-grade the education of illiterates and low literates.

During the last two years, courses in vocational training specially designed for younger inmates have been introduced at four penitentiaries, at Collin's Bay, St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester and Saskatchewan. They are of a practical nature with high employment value; include bricklaying, construction, carpentry, plumbing and

—Capital Press

PENAL *problems: Joseph McCulley.*

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steamfiting, tinsmithing and sheet metal work, etc. Students enrolled in these courses are taken off all other work for full-time trade training. Inmates make application for enrolment; are screened by educational and aptitude tests. A total of 21 instructors are engaged in this work. Recently at Collin's Bay Penitentiary 24 inmates completed courses. They were presented at a ceremony with their certificates.

Efforts are being made in the various provinces to have this trade training provided in the institutions evaluated and credit given on apprenticeship. This work is closely related to the regular industrial program carried on in all the institutions. It is under the direction of Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin. A survey of the inmates who graduated from these courses during the last two years (and now released) is interesting. It shows that 65 per cent of them are working at the trades in which they received their training.

This extension of educational facilities is an integral part of a total program; places increased emphasis on the rehabilitation of inmates during the period of their imprisonment. The program includes an extension of recreational activities; more scientific classification of prisoners into types suitable for varied forms of treatment; and cooperation with the John Howard Societies, church agencies and the National Employment Service. These outside agencies assist the discharged prisoner to adjust himself on release to the conditions of civil life.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

THERE are across Canada no fewer than 16 schools for children of service families, set up by the Armed Forces in an effort to keep the families of service personnel together. This should help to cut down on the number of separations which have always been an evil of military life. Married quarters have been set up at the Service Stations and Camps, and now conveniently-located schools are doing their part to make the serviceman's family life more harmonious.

Qualified teachers operate the schools, and each school works with whatever curriculum obtains in the province in which it happens to be. Largest is at Camp Borden (Ont.) with 15 rooms and more than 375 pupils, but most of the schools are much smaller. Typical is the one at Clinton (Ont.) where 21 children attend. Teachers are Mrs. J. M. Chambers and Miss Clara Clark. Once a week music is taught by a visiting teacher, Miss Margaret Dougall, AWCM, of Exeter.

■ The Wisconsin *Journal of Education* says: "The high price of everything considered, it is still true that the only thing that costs more than education is ignorance."

■ Under a cartoon in the *BC Teacher*: "My pupils are the smartest children in the school . . . and that's not just my opinion . . . it's theirs!"

■ Uncle Ezra, a sage whose aphorisms are a regular feature in the *OECTA News*, delivers himself of the following saw: "One good thing about not having any schooling is that then you just naturally have to use your brains."

■ An article in the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* makes out a good case for the University of Saskatchewan as Canada's biggest bargain in higher education. A student registered there in the Faculty of Arts and Science will pay a minimum annual academic bill (excluding "frivolities") of $750; $1,000 if he is enrolled in Medicine. These costs are approximately $400 less than those in some eastern universities.

The *Star-Phoenix* quotes the following 1947-48 figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Arts students spent $1,247 for a school year at McGill University and $1,124 for a winter term at the Université de Montréal. Laval University and the University of New Brunswick were also expensive. One general conclusion seems to be that students attending smaller centres pay higher living expenses than those who attend universities in the large cities.

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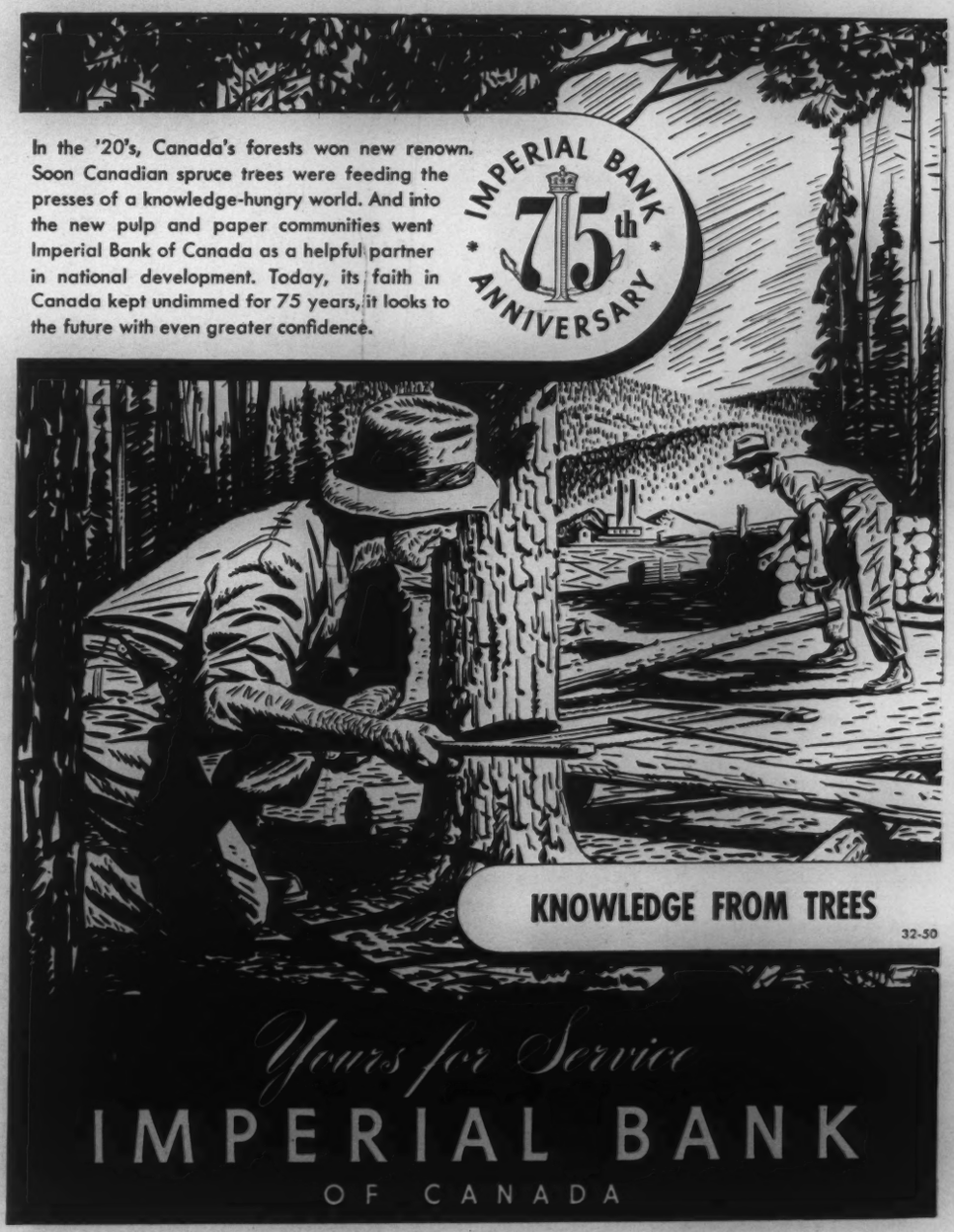
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EDUCATION

SCHOOL EVEN GOES TO PENITENTIARIES

CANADIAN penitentiaries at present house about 4,300 prisoners. One out of every five is 20 years of age or under; two out of every five are under 25. A large proportion (82 per cent) never got past elementary school. Authority for these statistics is Joseph McCulley, Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries. He adds: "Canada's criminal problem is very much a problem of youth and therefore a problem of education."

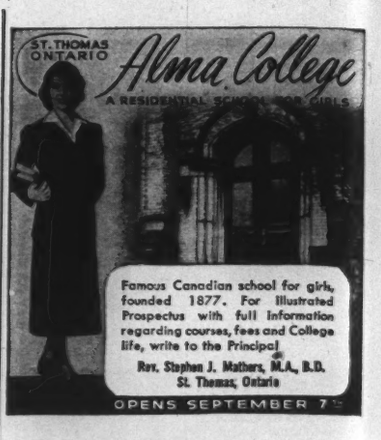
Officials at penal institutions try to write up a case history on every inmate. Then they carry out a training program designed as "a basic approach to the philosophy underlying the education and correction of penal inmates." Officers engaged in this task are assisted by trained psychologists, and Canada has 16 qualified officers whose duty it is to administer penitentiary education.

About 28 per cent of all inmates are taking correspondence courses. The courses, operated by the Canadian Legion during the war in the Armed Forces, are now handled by the Department of Veterans Affairs. They include both academic and vocational subjects. Over 800 inmates are enrolled. Other courses are available from the Correspondence Study Branches of the various provincial Departments of Education and from the Extension Departments of Canadian universities. A rather limited number are taking educational courses on the latter level; a still smaller number with various private agencies. There is also a program of education carried on by the penitentiary schoolteachers. This is to up-grade the education of illiterates and low literates.

During the last two years, courses in vocational training specially designed for younger inmates have been introduced at four penitentiaries, at Collin's Bay, St. Vincent de Paul, Dorchester and Saskatchewan. They are of a practical nature with high employment value; include bricklaying, construction, carpentry, plumbing and

—Capital Press

PENAL *problems: Joseph McCulley.*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steamfiting, tinsmithing and sheet metal work, etc. Students enrolled in these courses are taken off all other work for full-time trade training. Inmates make application for enrolment; are screened by educational and aptitude tests. A total of 21 instructors are engaged in this work. Recently at Collin's Bay Penitentiary 24 inmates completed courses. They were presented at a ceremony with their certificates.

Efforts are being made in the various provinces to have this trade training provided in the institutions evaluated and credit given on apprenticeship. This work is closely related to the regular industrial program carried on in all the institutions. It is under the direction of Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin. A survey of the inmates who graduated from these courses during the last two years (and now released) is interesting. It shows that 65 per cent of them are working at the trades in which they received their training.

This extension of educational facilities is an integral part of a total program; places increased emphasis on the rehabilitation of inmates during the period of their imprisonment. The program includes an extension of recreational activities; more scientific classification of prisoners into types suitable for varied forms of treatment; and cooperation with the John Howard Societies, church agencies and the National Employment Service. These outside agencies assist the discharged prisoner to adjust himself on release to the conditions of civil life.

SERVICE SCHOOLS

THERE are across Canada no fewer than 16 schools for children of service families, set up by the Armed Forces in an effort to keep the families of service personnel together. This should help to cut down on the number of separations which have always been an evil of military life. Married quarters have been set up at the Service Stations and Camps, and now conveniently-located schools are doing their part to make the serviceman's family life more harmonious.

Qualified teachers operate the schools, and each school works with whatever curriculum obtains in the province in which it happens to be. Largest is at Camp Borden (Ont.) with 15 rooms and more than 375 pupils, but most of the schools are much smaller. Typical is the one at Clinton (Ont.) where 21 children attend. Teachers are Mrs. J. M. Chambers and Miss Clara Clark. Once a week music is taught by a visiting teacher, Miss Margaret Dougall, AWCM, of Exeter.

■ The Wisconsin *Journal of Education* says: "The high price of everything considered, it is still true that the only thing that costs more than education is ignorance."

■ Under a cartoon in the *BC Teacher*: "My pupils are the smartest children in the school . . . and that's not just my opinion . . . it's theirs!"

■ Uncle Ezra, a sage whose aphorisms are a regular feature in the *OECTA News*, delivers himself of the following saw: "One good thing about not having any schooling is that then you just naturally have to use your brains."

■ An article in the Saskatoon *Star-Phoenix* makes out a good case for the University of Saskatchewan as Canada's biggest bargain in higher education. A student registered there in the Faculty of Arts and Science will pay a minimum annual academic bill (excluding "frivolities") of $750; $1,000 if he is enrolled in Medicine. These costs are approximately $400 less than those in some eastern universities.

The *Star-Phoenix* quotes the following 1947-48 figures from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Arts students spent $1,247 for a school year at McGill University and $1,124 for a winter term at the Université de Montréal. Laval University and the University of New Brunswick were also expensive. One general conclusion seems to be that students attending smaller centres pay higher living expenses than those who attend universities in the large cities.

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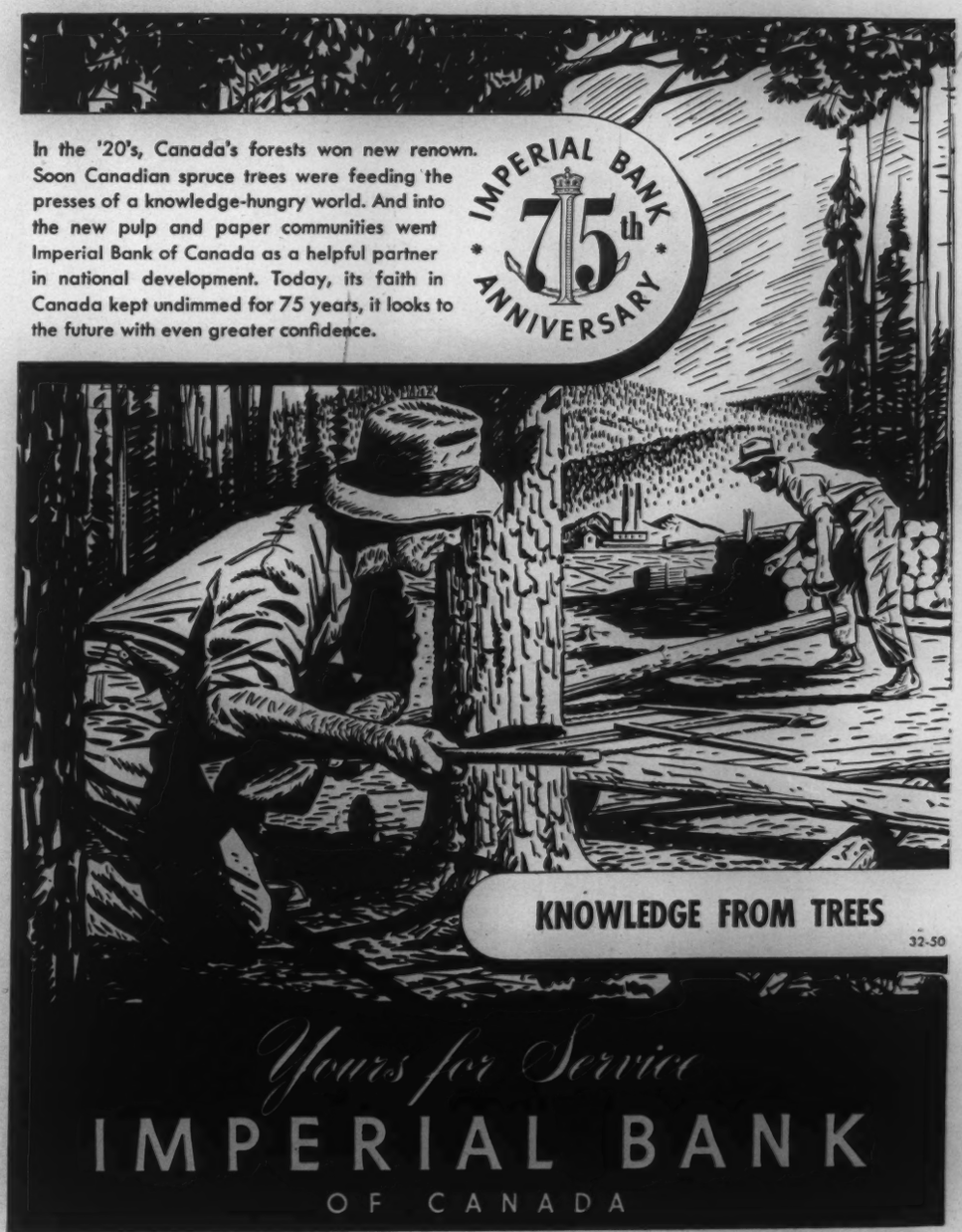
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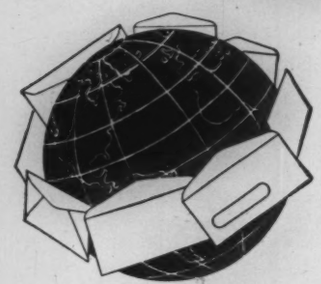

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SPORTS

SUNDAY COMPROMISE

The First Sunday Ball in Toronto Ends in General Disillusionment

THE INTERESTING thing about the fiasco on the field at Toronto's first Sunday baseball fixture was the alacrity with which the International League authorities reacted. They don't always react so quickly. In a little matter like the reinstatement of players who jumped to the Mexican League, they can take years. But this time the roof fell in, fast.

You will recall the incident. With some 17,000 fans in the stands to celebrate the city's athletic liberation from the Lord's Day Alliance, the fifth inning of the second game was just getting under way, with the compromise (why does there always have to be a compromise?) six-o'clock curfew only 40 minutes distant.

—Turofsky

MAD: *Shaughnessy lowered the boom.*

Jersey City, the visitors, came to bat and at once began to behave in an extraordinary fashion. They bunted the ball directly at the pitcher, strolled along the base paths as if the catcher had just broken his arm, and in general tried hard to get themselves put out. Toronto, in return, was having none of this. When the second-baseman received the ball ahead of an ambling base-stealer, he conveniently dropped it. Another Toronto boy was tossed out of the game for stalling.

The reason is obvious: Jersey City wanted to get five innings played so that the game would count (they were leading). Toronto wanted the curfew to come to their rescue.

Now all this was great foolishness from almost any point of view. As public relations it was terrible. The 17,000 unfortunates in the stands, most of whom had undoubtedly worked and voted for Sunday Sports, saw themselves cheated the first time out.

But that wasn't the only reason why International League President Frank Shaughnessy lowered the boom a day later in the form of reasonably stiff fines on the offenders. The good Mr. Shaughnessy, along with anyone else who has both brains and an executive capacity in baseball, is acutely jealous of the game's good name. Baseball has had some bad moments, the last only a year or so ago in a southern minor league where bettors had taken to buying base hits.

It doesn't look good at all for the paying customers to see how easy it is to throw a baseball game. The players in this instance, of course, were attempting to do just the opposite, but there is no doubt that they were monkeying with the contest's proper outcome. This is not wise.

GILDED SOCCER

MANCHESTER UNITED, first of the itinerant soccer aggregations to hit these shores this year, opened their North American tour in Toronto last week.

Boasting such stars as Johnny Carey, Jack Warner, Jack Rowley, and (to vary the first names) Allenby Chilton, the Uniteds will be illustrating to the great unwashed of this continent how the game should be played. Whether or not they're the best of this year's peripatetic outfits should be decided May 24, when they tangle with the English Internationals, also at Toronto's CNE stadium.

After that, Sweden turns up with a touring squad for the second straight year. If it's true that the guarantee asked by the Manchesters is $3,500 per outing, it looks as if there must be a certain amount of money in this soccer business, even over here. And even for the players at home.

—Miller

STAR: *Allenby Chilton, centre half on the Manchester United team.*

■ Professional athletes in Canada and elsewhere will be looking with some interest across the Atlantic to Britain, where the long spectacularly underpaid soccer players have finally won for themselves a pension plan.

On attaining the ripe old age of 35, players may pick up, in a lump sum, an amount equal to a tenth of all they've earned in their careers.

RADIO & TELEVISION

WOMEN CAN MANAGE RADIO STATIONS

IT ISN'T often you hear of a woman radio-station manager. But BC has two of them. Mrs. K. M. Willis is Manager of the pioneer station of BC. This is CKMO, operating on 1,000 watts and serving Vancouver, New Westminster and the Lower Mainland. Over in Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, titian-haired, 25-year-old Joan Orr is head of CHUB. Mrs. Orr has recently made application for network participation and for increase in power to a 1,000 watt station.

—Artona

MRS. K. M. WILLIS

Both managers have travelled widely. Mrs. Willis was born in London, England; attended the University of Hawaii in Honolulu. Mrs. Orr was born in Tsien-sin, China; educated in China and Scotland.

Mrs. Willis came to Vancouver 20 years ago. For ten years before she became manager she acted as liaison officer between CKMO Directors and personnel. Mrs. Orr was a teleprint operator in the WAAF's during the war; speaks several languages (including Russian, Chinese, French and Polish) and was manager of Nelson's CKLN. She came from there to CHUB when it opened a year ago.

It was quite an exciting time to open a station, actually. Nanaimo was celebrating its 75th anniversary. Mrs. Orr arranged for 23 recordings of the main historical events of the celebration; broadcast a 3-hour jubilee program.

Local Doings

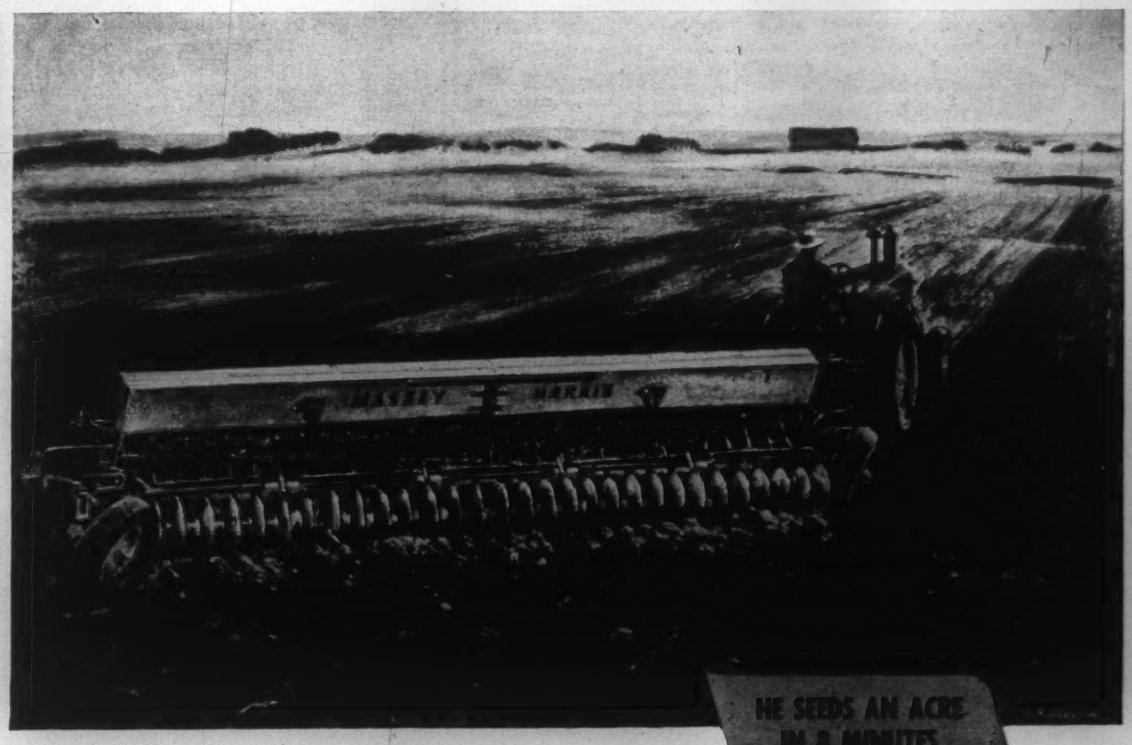
Both stations are civic minded. CKMO carries at least three women's programs. Three times a week Betty Lee chats breezily about items of local and national interest. She's been on this station for 20 years. Twice a week Elinor Evans does her "Over the Back Fence." This is another commentary on items of interest to women. And twice a week, as a feature of *The Vancouver Sun*, the "Ask Edith Adams" program is broadcast. Edith Adams is *Sun* columnist and radio personality.

Another CKMO program is "Open House." Heard Monday through Friday, it is BC's only classical disc jockey show; is one hour in length; features music requested by listeners.

Over at CHUB the station's main project has been to secure help for the Queen Alexandra Solarium for crippled children. More than $2,000 has already been raised. A large percentage of radio time is devoted to church services; there is a Teen Town program each week, the Story Lady for the little listeners and a Party for Patients. The last is a request program for hospital patients and convalescents. A Little Theatre group has been started in Nanaimo by the CHUB staff and a series of radio plays has been broadcast.

JOAN ORR

■ Back in 1947 the children's radio program, "Cuckoo Clock House," tied for an educational Oscar. This is the top award given by the International Conference on Education by Radio. This year the Conference met at Columbus, Ohio, and awarded "Cuckoo Clock House" a solo Oscar. The program is a trans-Canada one; was put on at the request of the National Federation of Home and School. Originating in Toronto, it is script written by Babs Brown (See Distaff). The "House" has various rooms, including a music room with songs by Bernard Johnson and Lou Snider; a Story Book room from which just enough of a story is told to create interest and the young listeners are told they can get the book at their own Public Library. Miss Lillian Smith and her staff at the Boys' and Girls' House of the Toronto Public Library select the books they think children will enjoy.



Prosperous Farms mean a Prosperous Canada

Higher efficiency of modern machines contributes to greatly increased earnings and buying power of Canadian farmers

The last five years have been the most prosperous in Canada's history. More jobs for more people, at higher wages and salaries than ever before.

One of the principal reasons was the prosperity of Canadian farmers. Increased farm buying power created new demands for radios, washing machines, all kinds of household furnishings, clothing, cosmetics, and all the things that contribute to a high standard of living. It brought extra business to stores, factories, railways . . . which, in turn, created more and better jobs for town and city workers.

And one big reason for farm prosperity was the introduction and use of new and better farm machines. The Massey-Harris wide level disc seeder, pictured above, is an example. By the use of modern machines, Canadian farmers cropped 4,284,000 more acres in 1949 than in 1941 . . . even though there were 73,000 fewer men and boys on farms to do the work.

Modern machines assure continuance of a high level of efficiency on Canadian farms, which will go far to assure continuance of Canadian prosperity.

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INTERMISSION

Life With the Dogs

by Thaddeus Kay

IT IS almost everybody's ambition to come by a lot of money, legally or illegally, and then retire to a big place in the country and raise dogs.

This ambition has a peculiar and startling vogue, even among people who hate dogs. It is, in fact, almost universal.

There must be something powerfully attractive about the mental picture of rolling acres with dozens of fine large dogs cavorting across them. It must awaken memories of the old squire, or the feudal lord, or something.

To all this I have no objection whatsoever. Dogs are faithful and lovable creatures, often useful, and the raising of them is a sterling ambition.

My objection is to the type of dog that most of these dreamers anticipate raising. Not to any particular type, you understand, but to the whole notion of raising pedigreed thises and thats.

Some hearts may quicken at the thought of several rolling acres of, say, Dachshunds, or Great Danes, or Beagles. Mine doesn't. Nor am I thrilled at the prospect of becoming lord and master of a dozen or so of even the finest Irish Wolfhounds, or Borzois.

The trouble is that you can overdo even a good thing. One thoroughbred Great Dane is dandy. Even two are, after all, just a family. But no more. One Great Dane is very much like another Great Dane, and their sameness increases by geometrical progression.

Furthermore, the raising of pedigreed dogs in quantities gives little scope to the imagination. No matter how much time or effort you put into the breeding, you just get a bigger and better Great Dane, or Fox Terrier, or Pekinese.

WHEN I have my dream house with the rolling acres, I am going to raise mongrels. The more outlandish the mongrel, the better. People are going to come from miles around to see my mongrels, too, people who wouldn't walk across the street to see an entire dog-show full of pedigreed dogs.

In a quiet evening's stroll around your block you will come upon a fair assortment of non-pedigreed dogs. Some of them will strike you as funny, some as merely grotesque, and some as quite magnificent. One thing you will find: variety.

That's what I want to find, too. I want to put some time and thought into the raising of my dogs. I want to let my imagination, and theirs, run unchecked.

I have seen a Pekinese's head and tail on a Dachshund's chassis and undercarriage. It is something to see. So is the casual combination of an Alsatian and a Beagle. Just what the resulting beast is good for is hard to say, but that doesn't matter to me. My dogs won't be good for anything but laughs.

Nothing would bore me more than to know, every time I heard canine footsteps pattering up the hall, exactly what kind of a dog was going to come in. Sooner or later, I would just start throwing things at the poor creatures.

But that will never happen to me. Variety is the spice of life, and surprise its leaven. When I open the door of my country home, almost anything may walk in. Often I won't know for sure which of my pack it is until the whole dog is inside. Life both for me and my dogs, to say nothing of my guests, will be fraught with delightful uncertainty.

And who knows but what I may by accident develop a new breed all of my own? A definite, pure-bred strain, but entirely new. It might combine the best qualities of two, three, four, or even more of some present breeds.

If I do, of course, I will have to sell the progenitors and all their progeny, because a mongrel type which has become standardized isn't a mongrel type any longer, but quickly develops a lengthy and impressive pedigree.

I might come up, for example, with something unusually effective at mousing. Perhaps two of them, a pair: a lady dog and a gentleman dog. These might grow affectionate and produce a litter equally adept at the pursuit of rodents. With intermarriage, the breed would become fixed and the first thing I knew I might have thoroughbred-lovers beating paths to my door to gaze upon my fine strain of Moose Jaw Mouse Hounds. I would be beat right there, and unhappy.

I don't want to raise pure-bred dogs, of whatever stripe or strain. The woods are full of people doing that, especially in their dreams. I intend to stick to the raising of mongrels, and I intend to have a lot of fun doing it.

world of women

England's Revered "Grand Old Lady" Comes to Her Eighty-Third Year

—International

ACCORDING to fairy-tale lore, to be Queen is a very fine thing indeed. In the world of Grimm, Hans Christian Andersen, *et al*, it means living a life of luxury and ease, of sitting in the parlor eating bread and honey.

Being a Queen in England is something else again. To be sure there is a fairy-tale side to it, too — robes of ermine, fabulous jewels, even a State coach that might be the one transmuted from a pumpkin shell. But these are only some of the splendid outer trappings of a position of unrelenting, never-ending responsibility.

Queen Mary becomes 83 years of age on May 26, and we do not know of another woman in the world today more widely and deeply respected by the people of her own country . . . and of others.

The world has rings under its jaded eyes. None too sure of ourselves, of anything, anybody, we are inclined to give respect cautiously. There's always the feeling that the feet of the idol may turn out to be common clay. So many have.

But the right of Queen Mary to the admiration and respect that is hers has been truly earned.

A very human woman, she has never flinched before the heavy responsibilities and obligations of a lifetime spent on or near the throne of England.

Today, in the years of her advanced age, the lady in Marlborough House lives quietly. The people of England do not see her going about quite as much. But it gives them a warm feeling just to know she is there. Queen Mary is a rock amid changing tides of manners, morals, even fashions. She's solid. She has character. She is one of the verities. The industrious habits of a vigorous life still remain—witness the rug now being shown in Canada and U.S.

Yes, the Queen is in the parlor, and she's 83 years of age. But we can depend on it that she has something better to do than eating bread and honey.—***B.C.***

EYE APPEAL. *Don't underestimate it. Youngsters prefer nicely served food.*

—Dorothy Ames Carter

SIMPLE FOOD, *neat arrangement. Children want to see what they are eating.*

"AW-W-W-W, PARSNIPS AGAIN! BETCHA TEN MILLION DOLLARS NOBODY IN THE WHOLE WORLD LIKES A PARSNIP."

"WHY ARE ALL THE THINGS I DON'T LIKE GOOD FOR ME?"

"I'D RATHER HAVE AN ESKIMO PIE, PLEASE."

"WE ONLY HAD TWO POPSICLES, AND WE SHARED A HOT DOG— BUT I GUESS I'M NOT VERY HUNGRY."

"YOU GAVE ME MORE POTATOES THAN YOU DID PAUL. IT ISN'T FAIR."

Is YOUR Child a Mealtime Prima Donna?

by Irene Davis

IF YOU'VE EVER had to cope with one small boy who won't eat what's put before him you know thoroughly how he can upset the household. I know, because I stand in *loco parentis* to 115 children. As dietitian and matron of a school for boys from 8 to 14 years of age I have my own problems of planning meals that please the young and seeing that they eat them. Biggest part of the job is to get our boys into sound eating habits.

One little boy sat down to his first meal and ate his main course fairly well. When the dessert came on I asked him how much he would have.

"What is it?" he asked.

I told him and he started feeling around in his pockets and said, "Just a minute. I have to look and see."

"Look and see what?" I asked.

"See how much I want," he explained. "I wrote down all the things I like and don't like in a little black book before I came."

He has been here three years now and he doesn't need a little black book any more. The only thing he doesn't like very much is ice cream.

My problems are different from those of most mothers, of course, because children may not be cheaper by the dozen but they are easier to train in numbers. Youngsters are great imitators. If this works in schools, it also applies in the home. The attitude of parents to food is of vital importance. If mother or father refuses certain foods or eats them with a do or die expression, Junior is soon going to be quibbling about eating certain things too.

Some of Everything

At our school a good deal of thought and money is spent on having good, tasty nutritious meals. We try to have them simple with a home-cooked flavor and appearance. It is a rule of the house that everyone must have some of everything. The boy may have big, medium or small and he may come back for several servings, but he must eat what he takes. In this way we hope to develop a taste for all food and discourage waste.

Due to this rule I try not to have too highly seasoned foods that may be particularly distasteful to many while being enjoyed tremendously by a few. Sauerkraut, for instance, and curry do not appear on our menus. Chile con carne, on the other hand, is loved by all. We just can't make enough when it is served.

One of the very important selling points, I've found, is the way food is served. I don't necessarily mean parsley on the potatoes and flowers on the table, although we have both when they are available. It is our observation that a child is very young indeed when he does not try to live up to a neat, attractive table set with pretty dishes. It doesn't have to be Crown Derby, either. Even cheap pottery with a pretty design stirs the appetite more than a plain white plate.

The way the food itself looks is of great importance. We find that children are suspicious of "mixed up" foods and a creamed dish served in a bowl is almost a total loss, even if it is chicken. They don't even want to taste it to see if they like it.

If you take the same combination and serve it individually on toast or put it in a casserole, cover it with crumbs and brown it in the oven, they eat and enjoy it. Like the rest of us, they hate to think that something is being put over on them. When it looks sloppy and stirred up they are sure we are hiding something in it that they won't like. In schoolboy jargon, "it looks like a dog's breakfast."

Not Elegant—but Neat

We have come to the point now where we serve almost all supper dishes in a casserole—spaghetti and meat balls, chile con carne and baked beans. They are not very elegant casseroles. They are white enamel instead of pyrex, but the food looks neat in them and that is what seems to count.

One thing I have learned in four years is that you must never fall into the error of giving children something they like too often. No matter what it is—with the possible exception of ice-cream—they weary of it if it appears on the table as often as they tell you it should. Besides, it is always nice to have something up your sleeve that you can pull out for a special treat.

Other things that they like well enough can become a problem if they have to eat them too regularly. This, in our case, is particularly true of eggs. Here, of course, the mother has it over the dietitian because she can cook the egg just the way her child likes it best. At school, when one boy has it fried they all have it fried. No one could be more convinced of the value of a hearty breakfast than I, but an egg every morning would just result in them not being eaten or in mutiny.

Breakfast consists of fruit or juice, cereal, toast, jam or marmalade and milk or cocoa. About three mornings a week the youngsters have an egg which is fried, scrambled or boiled. A couple of days they have bacon. This gives them quite a good beginning for the day and on eggless mornings we manage to work extra eggs in during the day so that the boys get the egg a day that is generally advised. This may be done with a baked custard at noon, French toast, ham and egg casserole or toasted fried egg sandwiches for supper.

There seems little point in forcing an issue when it isn't necessary. An insistance on an egg every morning with the resulting emotional storm would

---

IRENE DAVIS *is dietitian and matron of Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont.*

I'm so proud of my letters

I use Cameo Stationery It is so nice to write on Its smart style and fine quality give me a "lift" socially—Yet it is quite inexpensive.....

In the box or by the quire. All styles and sizes.

CAMEO Stationery by BARBER-ELLIS

be much worse for the child than a mild deception.

The same holds true of raw vegetables. A few boys love salads so we have them several times a week. The rest of the school can leave them alone with no difficulty, so every noon —dinner, at school—we have "vitamins," raw carrot sticks, celery, radishes, sliced tomatoes or cucumber. If we don't have a salad, we have one of these for tea as well and the boys love them. They get much more out of them than they do out of being forced to eat a "small" of salad.

Youngsters' tastes are apt to be very different from adults'. We find that the most amazing foods are favorites. Chicken is enjoyed because it is a treat but doesn't really rate with roast beef. Meat loaf comes very high on the list. It is more popular than either of the first two with many boys. I am never sure whether it is the flavor that appeals, or whether it is because it takes less cutting and chewing than most foods.

Parsnips are probably the least popular vegetable, with turnips crowding them a bit. Corn, peas and carrots are universal favorites. This years' crew place banana cream pie at the top of desserts, with apple crisp and cherry cobbler right up there.

I wouldn't suggest for a moment that all the boys like everything, or that we don't have the same problems in making them eat that you do at home. It is an unending struggle with some children, but it is really amazing what changes can be made in eating habits in a couple of years by a detached insistence that they eat some of everything.

I have heard it said that the best way to bring up children is to love them and leave them alone. My experience in feeding children is to plan adequate, tasty meals that have variety, are attractively served and then take it for granted that they will eat and enjoy them.

If a little pressure is necessary let's apply it rather than send adults into the world with impaired health due to faulty nutrition; or the type of weekend guest who is the bane of all hostesses because he won't eat what everyone else is eating. And let's start the training early.

Distaff:

CUCKOO AWARD

HER brain-child won a prize. Five years ago Babs Brown of Toronto thought up the radio program, "The Cuckoo Clock." Babs's two children were younger then and were her guinea pigs. She tried out her scripts on them. Ann is 15 now, Hugh is 14. But Babs hasn't lost the knack of writing for youngsters 7 to 13. The program won the award of the International Conference on Education by Radio. (See Radio.) Babs doesn't let a home, children and a weekly radio script tie her down. She still has time for her Junior League work and the Toronto Women's Press Club.

—Ronny Jacques

BABS BROWN

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Elizabeth Arden's brilliant formulas for mature skin, will show you swiftly, *surely* that thirty is the beginning of beauty!

The Elizabeth Arden Basic Ritual for Over-30 Skin

Cleanse...Ardena Cleansing Cream for dry or normal skin, 1.25 to 7.00
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Refresh...with Ardena Skin Tonic, 1.25 to 9.75

Smooth...firm and lift with Special Salon Treatment Lotion, 6.00 and Special Salon Treatment Oil, 4.50, 10.00
Follow with Ardena Perfection Cream, 4.00 to 12.50

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One Easy Spraying and this PROVEN way **MAKES WOOLENS**

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Amazing Professional Mothproofing Now Sold for Home Use

You can be ABSOLUTELY SURE moths will never damage your woolens if you spray them with LARVEX. The magic LARVEX spray penetrates each tiny fibre and treats the cloth so that moths are positively *stopped* from eating holes in your woolens. Completely odorless. Stainless. Non-inflammable.

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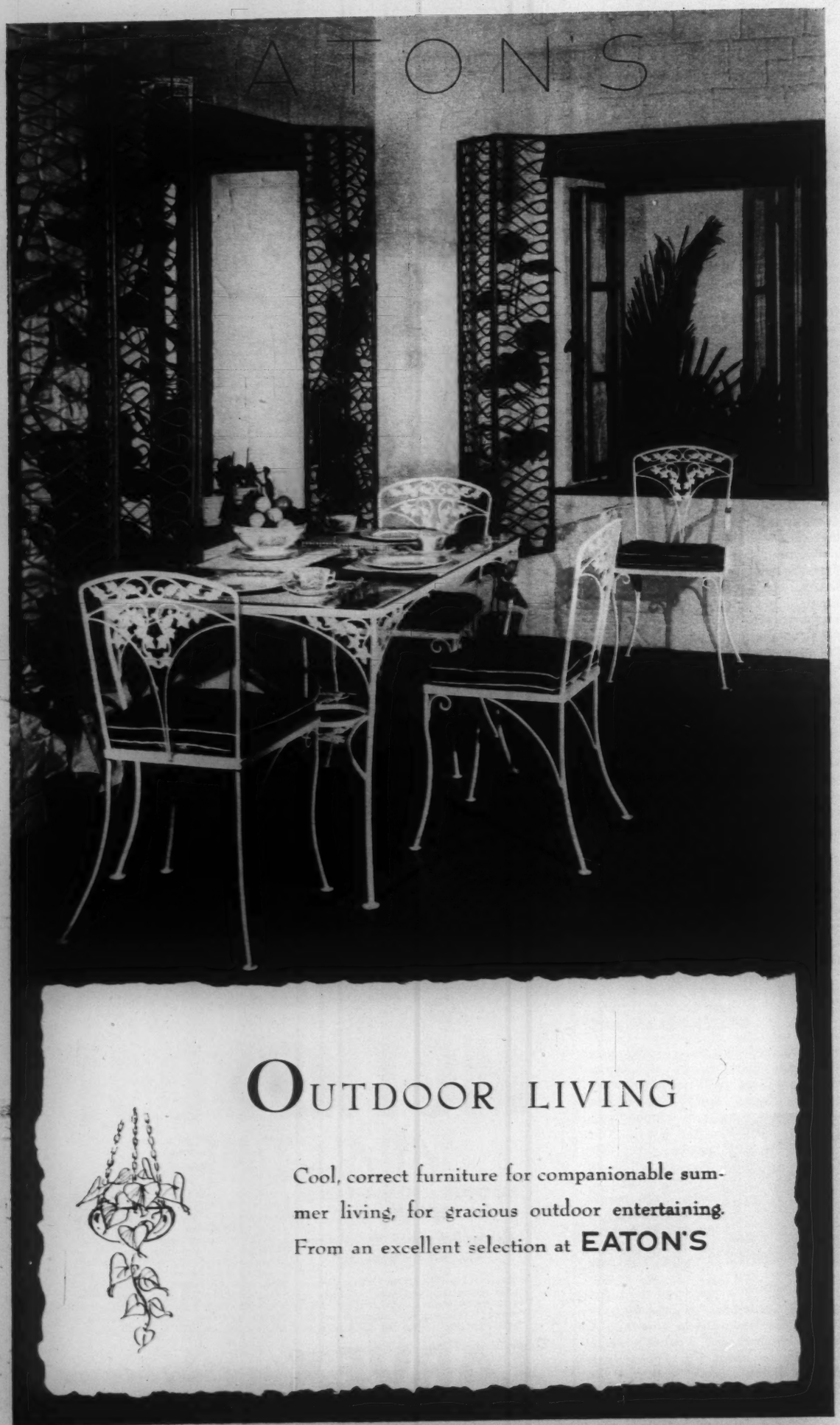
LARVEX *Largest Selling Mothproofer*



OUTDOOR LIVING

Cool, correct furniture for companionable summer living, for gracious outdoor entertaining. From an excellent selection at EATON'S

Concerning Food:

Outside, Inside

IF IT'S an old family custom to picnic May 24, better make menu plans that can be adapted to a quick change of scene. It *has* been known to rain or be chilly on the Queen's birthday, you know.

This menu is for 12-14 people and, if you insist on titles, call it Chicken and Chips.

Fried Chicken (Warm)
Potato Chips (Plenty)
Buttered Soft Rolls
Stuffed Eggs Tiny Tomatoes
Olives, Gherkins and Celery
Picnic Turnovers Cupcakes
Fruit

Picnic Chicken

For 14, allow three 5-6 lb. boiling fowl. Disjoint and wash. Put as much chicken as possible in a large stew kettle. Add hot water to half cover the chicken. Salt and pepper well, add 1 tbsp. of M.S.G. (monosodium glutamate). Cover and simmer until done (2½ hours). Repeat until all chicken is cooked. Remove backs and necks. If possible let the rest of the chicken cool in broth overnight in refrigerator.

Remove chicken from broth—let the jellied broth melt off the pieces. Dip pieces in milk and then shake in seasoned flour or pancake mix in a brown paper bag (only 1-3 pieces at a time). You can remove the skin if desired before flouring and cut or break the breast meat into sizes suitable for eating out of hand.

To fry, melt enough shortening and butter to give about 1" melted fat in heavy frying pan. Fry a few pieces at a time. Do not let fat get too hot.

Reheat in oven just before departure and wrap in layers of newspapers and serve warm on arrival. Don't keep this warm over 1½ hours.

Picnic Turnovers

Make up pastry using standard recipe of 3 cups sifted flour, ½ lb. lard, 1 tsp. salt and about ½ cup water. Roll out in quarter lots to ⅛" thickness. Mark with round 4-4½" cannister lid and cut out rounds. Place, folded in half, on greased cookie sheet and then place 1 tbsp. of desired filling on half of each round, moisten edges with water and press together with floured fork. Cut slits in top for steam to escape. Brush with unwhipped heavy cream and sprinkle with sugar. Bake in 450°F oven 20-25 minutes. Makes 24.

Fillings

1. Prepared mincemeat.
2. Spiced applesauce, apple butter.
3. Marmalade and nut. Use about 2/3 orange marmalade to 1/3 chopped walnuts and add 2 tbsp. lemon juice.

Cupcakes

Bake prepared spice cake mix in medium size paper baking cups. Top with broiler frosting when baked.

Broiled Frosting

2 tbsp. butter melted
2 tbsp. cream
1/3 cup brown sugar
½ cup fine coconut

Combine ingredients and cook 2 minutes. Spread on cakes and place under broiler until bubbly and brown.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

A Touch of Hyperacidity

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"I HAVE given up the morning paper," Miss A. said, "on the doctor's orders." She expanded suddenly with some rather alarming internal commotion. Then she said, "Hup, pardon me," and subsided.

"Is anything the matter?" I asked.

"I'm not sure," Miss A. said, "I am waiting for Dr. Mildrew's medical report. In the meantime he says I am to keep very quiet, not to worry or allow myself to become irritable or upset."

"Then you were wise to give up the morning paper," I said, and Miss A. nodded.

"You've no idea the difference it makes not to start the day off with the Red River disaster or the amalgamation of suburban areas or the outrageous—" her voice had begun to rise, and she lowered it cautiously, "the possibly ill-advised action of the Postmaster General in closing the mails to our Toronto stockbrokers. After all, what do these questions of time matter in the light of eternity?"

"Well, it's a little too early to abandon time and take up with eternity yet," I said as comfortingly as I could, "at least till you've had your medical report."

"Possibly," Miss A. said, "but in the meantime I am refusing to allow myself to be upset about anything."

"Not even the Government's refusal to press legislation for banning the Communist party?" I asked.

"Not even about that," Miss A. said mildly. "Banning Communism is not the answer. You might just as well try to ban flagpole sitting or any other perverse and irregular practice."

"YOU'RE quite right," I said, "and now that you mention it, the analogy between flagpole sitting and local Communism is quite remarkable. I mean to say, the voluntary acceptance of a cramped and illogical position. The lofty elevation, and the irrational point of view. The irresistible advantage of attracting public attention by conspicuous withdrawal. In fact, all the advantages including the supreme advantage of claiming that in spite of appearances you are not a flagpole sitter and have never had any connection with flagpole sitting groups. You are simply occupying your present position, which happens to be on a flagpole because of private convictions and in the interests of world peace."

"I didn't mention it," Miss A. pointed out.

"Naturally there wouldn't be any point in being a flagpole sitter in a nation of flagpole sitters," I went on. "You'd have all the discomforts of the situation and none of the advantages of a press. Now you take the Rev. Hewlett Johnson—"

"Please," Miss A. said, and held up a hand. "You should realize that in talking this way you are merely exciting yourself and reversing the flow of gastric secretions. Dr. Mildrew has impressed it on me that 90 per cent of gastric and digestive disturbances are caused by irritation and hostility and I have reason to believe he is right. In fact, I am making a special exercise of thinking generously and sympathetically about things and persons that would ordinarily cause annoyance and hostility. Like the Rental Board, and that Finnish window-washer who never touches the upper outside sashes. In fact I was just practising thinking about the Rev. Hewlett Johnson."

"And you feel better?" I asked skeptically.

"Much better," Miss A. said.

But she didn't look better. She looked strained and a little wild. "Well, I don't care what your Dr. Mildrew says," I said as I got up to leave. "I think it's all nonsense. Irritation under present world conditions is just as normal a function as digestion, and just as dangerous to interfere with."

"Hup," Miss A. said.

I DROPPED in a morning or two later and found her reading the morning paper. "Could anything be more outrageous," she demanded, "than the Government's determination to block every inquiry into items of public expenditure? Have you ever figured out the dollar-and-cents value of frivolous debate in the Commons? Do you realize what the very cheapest sneer costs a taxpayer in terms of parliamentary time lost?"

"How was your medical report?"

"Oh, that," Miss A. said. "Nothing serious. Just a touch of hyperacidity."

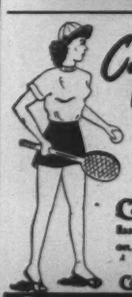
"Then everything is all right," I said, relieved.

"What do you mean by all right," Miss A. said indignantly. "A fifth of the people of Winnipeg are being evacuated. The Rev. Hewlett Johnson got nearly half a column in the morning paper. The Western wheat crop will probably fail. And on top of all that, the rubber floater thing in the toilet won't work and I'll probably have to replace it myself."

"I mean, you're feeling better," I said.

"Of course I'm feeling better," Miss A. said. "Never felt better in my life."

Craven 'A'
for extra
pleasure
Craven 'A'
will not affect
the throat
CRAVEN "A"
VIRGINIA
CIGARETTES
CRAVEN "A" 20
CRAVEN PLAIN—
without
cork tips—
same fine quality
as Craven 'A'.
To me, the world-famous quality of Craven 'A' means an extra-special kind of smoking pleasure—cool to the tongue—kind to the throat—delightful! I choose Craven 'A' simply because they're the most thoroughly enjoyable of all cigarettes—and I've tried them all!
CRAVEN "A" VIRGINIA
THE LARGEST-SELLING CORK TIPPED CIGARETTE IN THE WORLD!



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Don't let loss of personal belongings spoil it

MARK EVERYTHING WITH

Cash's WOVEN NAMES

Essential for children at camp. Easily sewn on, or use No-So Cement. Made in Canada.

Order from your dealer—or from

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Cash's 3 doz $1.65 9 doz $2.75 NO SO CEMENT

NAMES 6 doz $2.20 12 doz $3.30 plus Sales Tax

Lady Oakes Of Nassau

In an exclusive interview with the widow of Sir Harry Oakes, Leonora McNeilly, writer for SATURDAY NIGHT'S Women's Section, gives a story-picture of "Westbourne", Lady Oakes' world-famed Nassau residence. Next week's Women's feature.

Jasper ware is probably the best known of Josiah Wedgwood's many discoveries. This tea-pot is a delicate green with white hand-applied decoration in relief. The classical sacrifice figure was modelled by John Flaxman. It was made at Etruria in 1790 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA

This graceful chair, hand-carved by our master craftsmen, is available in mahogany or walnut and upholstered to your specifications.

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EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

Informed and entertaining comment on the week's happenings at home and abroad.

Woman of the Week:

Ambition Baffles Her

by Rica McLean Farquharson

"ADELAIDE Sinclair" is an answer when people wail:

"There are no women highly placed in Canada's Civil Service."

"There should be more women like Mrs. Sinclair" could be a reply to the cry:

"Why haven't we more females in Parliament?"

Mrs. D. B. Sinclair, OBE, LLD, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister of National Welfare, Dr. George F. Davidson, and, again this 1950, Chairman, Program Committee of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, would scoff, in a well-bred way, at the above. "Ambition" baffles her: she hasn't any she can name. Diminutive Adelaide isn't fooling when she looks out of steady grey-blue eyes and says:

"I'm not a career woman at heart."

Jobs Seek Her

Some of the happiest years of Mrs. Sinclair's life were when she wasn't having a career. Her most interesting experiences, in the way of work, have been ones she neither aspired to nor planned for. The only time she tried to get a job she failed.

What, then, made this pleasant, middle-aged woman of naturally good features, naturally curly hair, now greying, "just grow" into an inspirational job of wide-embracing humanitarianism?

Perhaps, unknowingly, Adelaide Helen Grant Macdonald of deep family-roots in Toronto, city of her birth, was being trained for her post. The daughter of Adelaide Sullivan and Overton Fullerton Macdonald had an upbringing that fitted her to cope with such things as family allowances, old age pensions, physical fitness and, internationally, feeding of thousands of children in war-devastated countries.

—CP

ADELAIDE SINCLAIR

Adelaide attended Havergal College with its emphasis on Scripture and Service from Junior School to Graduation and was a "brain". University College, Toronto, and a BA followed, then an MA degree in economic history, 1925: postgraduate study London School of Economics and University of Berlin.

From 1927 to 1930 when she married Donald Black Sinclair, Toronto barrister, she lectured in economics and political science at University of Toronto. In 1946 Mrs. Sinclair was honored with an LLD degree at University of Toronto's victory convocation.

Mrs. Sinclair has been a widow for several years and has no family. Before the war she was closely associated with welfare work: Vice-Chairman Toronto Welfare Council, active in work of Infants' Homes and York County Children's Aid Society. She was a member Executive Committee Toronto Local Council of Women; for some years lectured in current events to YWCA groups. She has travelled extensively in United States and Canada as President Kappa Alpha Theta sorority.

War catapulted Mrs. Sinclair into a changed career. In 1942 she went to Ottawa as an economist with Wartime Prices and Trade Board. In 1943, trim in blue, she became first Canadian Director Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service, retiring 1946 with rank of Captain: made an officer of the Order of the British Empire. Recently, she was made a Governor of Havergal College.

Such biographical data impresses but does not accurately limn this high-ranking civil servant. She is essentially feminine with a mind-slant sometimes, erroneously, labeled "masculine". When she had a garden Adelaide delighted to work in it. She has now abandoned all pretence at athletics. Music restores her more than any other art form.

Mrs. Sinclair sheds a pleasing air of normalcy. She is an Anglican. She is concerned about things that seem wrong in the world: doing her best to help improve them. People, she considers more interesting than inanimate objects. Friends view her with affection and awe. Other women she respects.

When External Affairs looked to National Welfare for a Canadian delegate to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund the Deputy Minister turned, casually, to her.

"I think it may be an interesting assignment for you. Anyway, I have no one else to send."

In similar fashion Mrs. Sinclair acquired another international assignment which makes her responsible for arranging programs for United Nations Fellowship holders who come to Canada under auspices of UN's Division of Social Activities.

Could Do More

Adelaide Sinclair believes women have made progress during the first half of this century. She hopes they will play a more significant part in world affairs during this half-century:

"Granted there is opposition to wider participation in many cases, I think women, if they had greater interest and confidence, could do a great deal more. They will suffer as much as anyone from a failure to find solutions to the world's present problems. Many of those problems are in fields with which women are familiar."

She cited the Children's Fund as one of the most rewarding of UN operations, proving the value of international cooperation.

"The nations, in three years, contributed $140 million. When you try to make it serve the needs of sick and hungry children throughout the world, it looks pitifully small."

Thus speaks the Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister of National Welfare—as a woman.

Television – Medium or Tedium?

When The Novelty Wears Off
It Will Have To Compete
In Presentation and Content

by Lorne Greene

TV IS big. Very big. It's motion pictures, radio, stage and press. However, I have found through conversation that there is a tendency for movie people to think of TV as a new branch of motion pictures; for radio people to see it as visualized radio programs; for theatre people to look upon it as an extension of Broadway; for advertising people to look upon it only as a better way to sell soap; for educators to regard it as a new dimension in education; and for manufacturers to dream of it solely as a wonderful way to sell more equipment.

—John Steele
LORNE GREENE

But the sum total of TV is more than just the sum total of these parts. When businessmen first took up television as a serious investment four years ago, its future was strictly speculative. But a few optimistic individuals with imagination saw something in this weird and wonderful gadget that would not only fill your living room with voices, but deliver the voices with bodies attached. Here was a new medium of mass communication. It had a logical function: advertising.

What does this mean to the other media: the radio, magazines, newspapers, outdoor advertising and direct mail? These all have tremendous power. Publications are an effective means of carrying a printed message: they're cheap, easy to buy, and besides, are quite "permanent." The salesmessage stayes in the house and can be seen until the publication is thrown out.

The publication ad can be seen by many people, time and again. Not so TV copy; it must be seen the moment it is presented. But at the same time, a magazine—SATURDAY NIGHT, for instance—can hardly fix you with a sexy eye and whisper, "Madam, have you tried 'No Sniff'? It will save you money on soap, plumbing, and keep your memory fresh in the mind of the milkman."

Yet the inherent possibilities of presenting timely advertising with moving, dynamic pictures and words may well bring about a redesigning of the publication business in time.

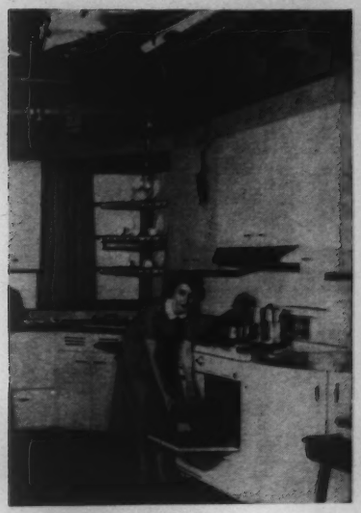
The same may certainly be said about radio. To think that such a closely allied competitor as TV will not affect the economics of radio is to avoid the issue. If both systems are to be dependent for financial return on their qualities as advertising media, then the one that sells the better will dominate. Radio has built its elaborate structure on the complete monopoly of those budgets allotted to air time. Logically, then, we must assume that the entrance of a parallel—and, in some respects, superior—art into the competitive field will bring about a marked reduction in the income now enjoyed by the radio broadcasters.

But this is all predicated on the *maximum* development of TV's coverage and importance. We in Canada are not yet affected. Indeed, it will be some time before we are. I'm told that Montreal and Toronto won't get their TV stations for about 15 months, and the development of TV's importance will not be overnight. To TV-blanket Canada with new engineering techniques in sight may take 10 to 15 years. But it is a matter with which advertisers must now confront themselves.

TV's Impact

In the United States, many businessmen are looking into this new medium to see if it really has the great impact it is reputed to have. And what do they find? That large budget advertisers such as Sunoco, Ford, Lucky Strike, Philco, Gillette and others are in TV with both feet. They also find that a number of advertisers of comparatively limited budget are enjoying success using TV as an advertising and sales medium. Contrary to some impressions, the small budget advertiser is not beating a hasty retreat. He is not afraid of TV. He likes it. And why shouldn't he?

Here is one of TV's most fabulous stories to date. In eight months, Cameo Curtains, Incorporated, in Philadelphia, had a total wholesale volume of $400 in its new Shir-Back curtains. Not very good. So Cameo's advertising agency tried an experiment. It worked up a series of one-minute film-spot announcements and arranged to conduct a video-test on this single product (Shir-Back) with no supplementary promotion of any kind. $912 was spent on these spots, and they were shown three times a week on WFIL-TV, Philadelphia, for an initial period of 10 weeks: 3 minutes a week; 30 minutes altogether. The results were a sales total during this period of $55,000 wholesale—an increase of 13,650 per cent over the preceding eight months period.



TV SELLS *this kitchen equipment.*

In New York, Saks 34th had a woman commentator devote about 3 minutes to a $6.95 dress. Saks sold 110 dresses directly traceable to the program. The commentator even displayed men's overcoats and urged the women in her audience to call their husbands immediately and suggest they go to Saks 34th that afternoon. Five husbands, referring to the call from their wives, turned up and bought overcoats at $59.00.

A Boston department store, Gilchrists, on one mention, sold 170 nylon shirts at $7.00 each, with a spot investment of $45.00. Some merchandising managers of department stores which use TV report that they have never before experienced any other medium with the same pulling power. A restaurant specializing in steaks spends $250 for time and talent for a weekly 5-minute interview program, as a vehicle for presenting an actual sizzling steak. In six months, while other restaurant business was down 10 per cent, this steak house business was up 20 per cent.

These examples sound pretty startling. But there are two sides to the coin. Television is a new thing; while it is still new, people with sets concentrate on the screen, absorbing everything that appears on it—even the ads. Given the effectiveness of advertising, the examples just mentioned are bound to follow. But are they bound to last?

As TV becomes less of a new idea, the novelty wears off. The discrimination for entertainment sharpens. The physical fatigue is higher for TV viewing than for radio listening or for reading: even after two hours at a good movie—all entertainment—the screen loses its appeal. The TV screen gets less attention, and there is more chance of the audience starting conversation or going for a drink when the ads come on. So although the examples are impressive, it's too soon to say they are a trend.

However, when a modest budget is

FULL STAFF SHOT *in television looks like this. Two cameras are used here.*

LORNE GREENE, *familiar to radio listeners from coast to coast, is founder and director of the Academy of Radio Arts and the only Canadian ever to win the coveted NBC H. P. Davis award.*

weighed against media costs, both agency and advertiser, as soon as TV comes to Canada, will be forced to evaluate it in the light of its peculiar function. For, you see, TV is not merely an advertising medium. It is essentially a sales medium, and it must be evaluated from the standpoint of unit cost per actual sales demonstration. It has been estimated that it costs $4.16 to demonstrate an automobile in a showroom. It costs less than 1.6 cents to demonstrate the same car by TV. Television is more than a mere impression or reminder. It is a personal-call salesman in the home, where most decisions are made and where buyer preferences are generally established.

In the United States, the Department of Commerce in its report on the television industry stated as follows: All surveys indicate that television in terms of audience identification of sponsor, remembrance and understanding of the sales point of the commercial, and sales results produced, has greater sales producing impact per person reached than any other advertising medium.

Right now the nature of the program is not too important. I am in the radio business; we have a TV set in our home. I watch television, and I find it difficult to concentrate on even the best radio programs—no matter how poor the competing televised program. But it's not reasonable to expect this to last indefinitely. As the bloom wears off, the mere novelty appeal of TV will not be enough. TV will have to compete with radio on a presentation and content basis.

TV is more than a new seeing medium. Psychologically, it is an extension of seeing and hearing over a great distance. For TV can achieve the effect of making you feel that you are watching your receiver in your home and that you are at the scene of a telecast—being in two places at one time.

Propaganda

Sociologically, TV will probably become our most potent medium of education and propaganda. The automobile broadened our scope of living. The aeroplane shrank the earth. Television annihilates time and space, and perhaps eventually will help dissolve our worldly fears, bringing into our homes the people of strange lands—Indonesians, Russians and so on, allowing us to understand them better—for television is brutally honest. Because he spoke on a television program, an American candidate lost his seat in the 1948 election—his eyes and face belied his words.

Television is Row "A" centre in the theatre of the world. Woodrow Wilson, in 1919, undermined his strength and brought on the physical collapse which destroyed his career and weakened the League of Nations by travelling around the country trying to persuade his fellow-Americans not to isolate themselves. Had he had television, the result might have been different. He almost succeeded without it. Seated at a desk in the White House and speaking to a TV camera, he might have changed the course of history.

Most Potent Sense

Telephone and radio anticipated television but both of them lacked sight. And vision is our most potent sense. Of the 98 per cent of our knowledge we acquire through our eyes and ears, roughly 90 per cent is learned through seeing — only eight per cent through hearing. The other two per cent through the other senses—smell, touch, taste, and that strange thing called feminine intuition.

A radio station down south advertises as follow: Organ music, and then—"Friends, do *your* loved ones suffer from seepage?" A commercial for burial caskets! TV advertisers must add to sight and sound the sense of taste and forget about the sense of smell.

Since advertisers in this country may some day find television one of their most powerful selling media they will have to bear some of the responsibility toward fulfilling what David Sarnoff once referred to as TV's ultimate contribution—"Service toward unification of the life of the nation, and, at the same time, the greater development of the life of the individual."

But television lacks permanence; it tends to lack privacy, to be fatiguing rather than restful. You have to take it as and when presented or go without. It is at a disadvantage here compared with the printed word. Will it overcome these handicaps?

Where does the wood go?

Lumber takes 32 percent; logs for export 5 percent; firewood 22 percent; fire, insects, and disease 22½ percent. This industry takes 18½ percent. Using less than a fifth of the consumption, pulp and paper is Canada's greatest industrial employer, wage-payer, exporter, and producer.

PULP & PAPER INDUSTRY *of* CANADA

120 MILLS, SMALL AND LARGE, FROM COAST TO COAST

PP-39

More Than The Trade Fair

Aggressiveness in Trade Circles Could Change the Future Trend Of the Secondary Industries

by Gordon McCaffrey

THE BIG, sweating negro—he was all of 6 foot 6—trudged up the steep trail in the middle of the Soudan desert and rested in the shade of a clump of bushes. Carefully he lowered from his head a black, boxey cook-stove he had carried almost 250 miles from the seaport. In a few hours he'd be home with his prize possession.

This picture is just one of many in the scrap book of the Moffats, a pioneering family that is as well known in Johannesburg or Hong Kong as at home in Weston, Ont. Since the early '80's they have been making cook stoves and now electric ranges for the four races in all parts of the world.

The negro who bought that cook stove years ago is lucky. He couldn't buy one today. Because of exchange difficulties, the maize and pottery he sells to the traders in town for sterling won't buy stoves that are exchanged for dollars. A familiar story by now to Canadians, its real impact is only beginning to be felt. Repeated thousands of times in individual transactions in every market in the world, it will paralyze the manufacturing that has depended on foreign buyers.

This is bad news any time of the year, but especially unfortunate when exhibitors and buyers are coming from all over Canada and 30 other countries to the Canadian International Trade Fair. Moffats, one of the big boosters of the Fair two years ago, are wondering just how its trading function can be stepped up.

—Simpson Brothers

DONALD MOFFAT

Moffats have been in the export business for 27 years. At the end of the war they were advised, along with other companies, to go after trade with all their energy. Donald Moffat, general manager of the Company, told SN that special apparatus and lines were developed. "One design cost us a quarter of a million for the first model."

"Mr. Howe told Canadian companies they had too many eggs in one basket. So we went overboard to develop trade in Latin America and the Middle East. We planned a long range program based on the Government policy which they recommended we follow. We analyzed future competition from such manufacturing countries as Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, the States and Britain.

"Then along came import restrictions and we were unable to continue that development of trade outside the British Empire. And now even within the Empire we're having difficulty."

Moffat admits his Company reached too far in the export market. "At least 50 per cent of our sales were in foreign business. I think that's too much today. I wouldn't recommend that a Canadian company concentrate on building up its business to a high percentage of export business."

In the present trade difficulties, Moffats is a good example of a company that should do well if the market is there. They have always believed in sending top executives to negotiate: it speaks well for the Company and makes a good impression on the customer. From the top down, the Company has been in sympathy with the idea of concentrating on service and quality for distant customers who had to be pleased the first and every time.

They have always designed and built a range for export that would stand up under shipping and climate of the most adverse nature. "If a manufacturer is going to make a reputation, he can't dump the surplus production from the domestic trade on the unsuspecting export market," Moffat says. "Because they soon begin to suspect."

Moffat is not optimistic about the future of Canadian trade, but he thinks it could be a lot better if the Department of Trade and Commerce would get down to simple trade matters.

"The big bad wolf in the present trade difficulties is the lack of fighting aggressiveness. There's a certain feeling in the trade service that Canada shouldn't export manufactured goods. The trade commissioners seem to be interested only in import."

He's not too sure about what the Trade Fair can do to right the situation, or even help unless the Government gets behind companies making products with a high export potential. "Canada is only good at certain things. We have a reputation around the world for some manufactured products. Other industries are just wasting the time of the trade commissioners because foreign competition can beat the pants off them."

Moffat, one of the biggest space buyers last year, thinks the size of the Fair is of secondary importance. More significant are the types of products exhibited—those with a high export potential—and the kind of people who are attracted to Toronto.

"It takes ten years or more to establish a reputation. We want to build up a name for our Fair so that these chaps who do nothing but visit Fairs will put Toronto on their itinerary."

The actual administration of the Fair falls down, according to Moffat, in the reception of visitors. "The management could do more to get exhibitors together. There should be some kind of social function every night for those who want to meet exhibitors from other parts of the world. The more we do along that line, the more

JOHN M. MILNE

Appointment of John M. Milne as manager of Walsh International Advertising Limited is announced by W. George Akins, president. He succeeds to the position formerly held by Roger Irwin, who recently was appointed full-time representative of the Walsh Organization in Ottawa. Mr. Milne, who will continue as export director of the company, is well-known in export-import circles throughout Canada and has travelled extensively on business assignments in many parts of the world.

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HEADS EMPIRE CLUB

SYDNEY HERMANT

BELIEVED to be the youngest president in the history of the Empire Club of Canada, Sydney Hermant of Toronto was elected at the Annual Meeting. An executive of the Imperial Optical Co., Hermant graduated from the University of Toronto in Honour Law, and is a member of the University Senate.

Other Officers for 1950-51 are: first vice-president, Warren B. Hastings; second vice-president, R. Ford Ralph; third vice-president; Brig. Colin A. Campbell; secretary, Ernest Miles; honorary treasurer, W. W. Comber; honorary auditor, H. T. Jamieson; immediate past president, H. G. Colebrook.

Executive members are: Col. F. F. Arnoldi, H. C. Bourlier, R. N. Bryson, Dr. Clarence Crummey, S. S. Fletcher, D. H. Gibson, John W. Griffin, Horace Harpham, George Hardy, Lt.-Col. N. D. Hogg, Arthur E. M. Inwood, H. R. Jackman, James H. Joyce, Norman A. Keys, G. A. Lascelles, David G. C. Menzel and John W. Perry.

we're going to make them want to come back."

The pioneering spirit that built Moffats into the biggest manufacturer of ranges in Canada is evident in the plant today. In the old days the founders of the Company thought nothing of walking 20 miles to town or cycling from the foundry in Markdale, Ont., to Halifax and back!

Difficulties Anticipated

The headaches of foreign trade have been dumped into the lap of Norman Moffat, who has been wearing seven league boots since he left school. Donald spends most of his time at the plant where he supervises production and planning.

To help pick up the slack caused by the dwindling of foreign trade, Moffats have entered into manufacturing agreements in Australia and are preparing for similar deals in other parts of the Empire. This will keep the Moffat name alive until controls are lifted. They have started making components, both of their own and for competitors' ranges.

The manufacturing and market know-how that made Moffats famous

NORMAN MOFFAT

in a dozen countries is now being applied more systematically to the home market. International stylists have been working to design the range, and now the refrigerator, that will be the prize of the Canadian kitchen next fall and five years from now.

But difficulties are anticipated in the home market. Moffats can produce enough electric ranges to supply the entire Canadian demand. "There are only two ways out. Either we have to get some foreign trade back, or we'll have to allow more immigration. Otherwise a lot of Canadian companies that do any exporting at all will be running into serious trouble before the next six months are through."

At Trade Fair time, Moffats, one of our biggest exporters, has a grim message. Just talking about it in the International Lounge isn't going to fill orders. In the opinion of this company, there's still a big export market if we are aggressive about going after it.

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

the manufacturer opened his sales office in Toronto. Last year he closed the office again. He has still not got approval from Chicago.

A number of people here are asking why equipment which is good enough for the London insurance companies, not to mention the RN the RCN and the RCAF, should be vetoed for the rest of us. And vetoed by Chicago.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

THE most forlorn spot in Ottawa one evening last week was an Embassy throwing a party. The Czechoslovak chargé d'affaires had invited Cabinet ministers, senior civil servants and diplomats, to celebrate what the invitation called "the fifth anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army". Early in the evening one of the waiters hired for the occasion—a rotund and dignified figure—emerged from the front door of the Embassy, looked despairingly up and down the street, and went back in.

The party was being boycotted. The Government had decided that the invitation was a deliberate insult. Officials recalled that in May 1945—when things were different—the U.S. army had halted 75 miles from Prague to give the Russians time to get there. Word was passed round to ignore the invitation. Most of the diplomats and all the civil servants took the tip. Presumably the Russians were there, but SN has not been able to verify it.

GREEN-HAIRED POET?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

tics; some closely associated with the French Canadians in Quebec.

He speaks as easily as his poetry seems to be written. But that very idea that his poetry is easily written is a misconception, he states. It is painfully written before it looks that way.

And most modern poetry, including his own—which on cursory examination has the appearance of chopped-up prose sentences placed in the outer form of a poem—could not be as well done in prose, according to Klein.

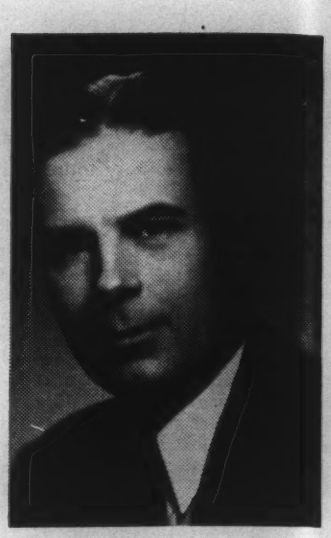
Modern verse, he explains, consists mostly of half-rhymes, since there are few full rhymes that are possible in the English language, without reverting to the June-moon-spoon variety.

Completely free verse — much in vogue in the early thirties — has a rhyme of its own too. Klein says his poem "Annual Banquet: Chambre de Commerce," written in free verse, has four rhymes in the first line.

The present trend in Canadian poetry, he maintains, is patterned after British poets such as W. H. Auden and T. S. Eliot.

"Canada used to lag 20 years behind the culture of the rest of the world but recently the culture-lag has diminished. Now it's only ten years."

Klein's most ambitious project has been in gestation for the past five years, and, he estimates, will require another two to be born. It is the titanic job of an annotation, line by line, of James Joyce's "Ulysses."



D. W. McGIBBON

D. W. McGibbon has been appointed treasurer of Imperial Oil to succeed the late Kenneth A. Henderson. Mr. McGibbon joined Imperial in 1932 at Sarnia refinery where he later became budget controller. In 1940 he was transferred to the comptroller's office in Toronto and in 1948 was appointed assistant to the treasurer.

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BUSINESS ANGLE

The Way Of The Future

IS IT TRUE that capitalism and private enterprise are on the skids —in fact, nearing their end?

The Kremlin says they are, and makes this claim a basic part of communist world strategy. Lenin taught that capitalism made the rich richer and the poor poorer, and thus was anti-social. It would fall because it contained within itself the seeds of its destruction; every day's passing brought the inevitable end nearer.

This communist dogma would be hurtful to us (and to them) even if the Kremlin abstained from any action designed to speed capitalism's fall, since it would hinder or prevent any mutually-beneficial intercourse in trade, science and the arts.

It is much more hurtful when it is spread amongst our own people by Kremlin agents, and results (a) in winning converts to communism, or (b) in weakening our faith in democracy and our willingness to fight to preserve it. Though the communists make relatively few converts, they are pretty successful in undermining.

No doubt this success is largely attributable to the unrest resulting from the economic and social disruptions of two world wars. But unquestionably the communists are also helped by a fundamental, vital fault in ourselves—one which touches the very roots and fibre of democracy. This fault is the vast ignorance of most of our people about the nature of capitalism. Strangely, many citizens who hate communism hate capitalism, or at least think it evil, though perhaps less so than communism.

To them capitalism suggests greedy bosses and sweated labor, giant corporations who exploit the public and suborn Government officials—which actually is about as true a picture of "big business" as the movie "westerns" are of life on the cattle ranches.

Freedom, Opportunity

Peculiarly, capitalism never seems to suggest what it should —the ability of any individual to use his savings to go into business for himself, to become his own boss, to be dependent only on his ability to make something or render some service that the public is willing to pay him for. He may operate by himself, or combine his capital (savings) with that of others to launch or expand a larger enterprise.

Under capitalism, the individual businessman prospers according to his degree of success in pleasing his customers; he has a constant incentive to do his best. If he is greedy and overcharges the public, a competitor will win his customers away. If he underpays his employees, they will leave him and work for somebody else. The system is one which tends to provide the maximum benefit for everyone —public, workers, employers.

A small business enterprise grows and develops into "big business" only because it has been conspicuously successful in winning public favor; because the customers like its products and are willing to pay the prices asked for them. Thus bigness is *prima facie* evidence of efficiency and consumer approval.

Monopoly? This cry is raised against every large corporation. But there is rarely any justification for it. Usually dozens or hundreds of little firms, in the same line of business, exist and make a good living in the very shadow of the big corporation. If the latter ceases to do its job well, one or a group of these little firms will quickly take the place vacated.

Capitalism and private enterprise thus mean freedom and opportunity—for the little man as well as the big.

The Alternative

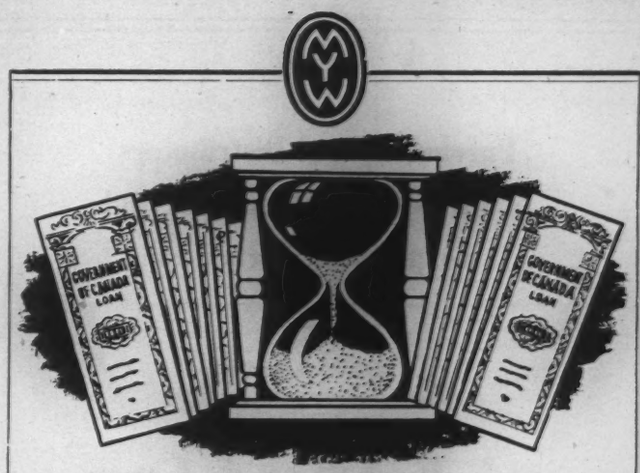
Do the people who decry capitalism really want the alternative —State ownership and control of the factories and farms and stores (with, perhaps, in the latter, special prices for friends of the big bosses, as in Russia)? Are Canadians willing to take what the Government thinks they should have rather than what they want? Are they willing to work under State limitations on wages and on working and living conditions? Do they think the Government of a totalitarian state would necessarily be a kinder, more generous boss than the private employer in a democracy? The record of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia doesn't suggest it would.

If they don't, they should set out to do their part wholeheartedly to make the capitalistic system work—as indeed, so far, it is working — ever more efficiently and productively.

It is not poverty-making communism, or state socialism, that is the way of the future, but bountiful private-enterprise capitalism.

by

P. M. Richards



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Peter C. Dobell writing in next week's Saturday Night believes they should—basing his belief on the fact that Britain and the U.S. have invited hundreds of German students and political leaders to their countries to see how democracy works. Full-page feature.

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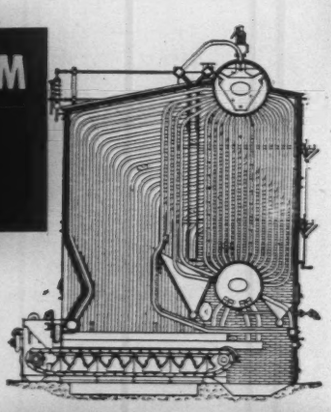

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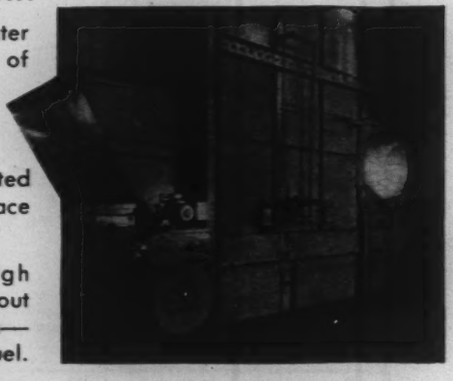

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CANADIAN BUSINESS

THE ECONOMY

BIG business and big labor were both before the Committee on Old Age Security last week. Both the Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Congress of Labor favored elimination of the means test, but this was the only point on which their briefs agreed.

—Globe and Mail

CCL's CONROY: *Labor differed.*

The Executive Council of the C of C urged a basic pension of $30 a month to all Canadians 70 and older. Federal Government would foot the bill out of current revenue.

CCL had other ideas. CCL Secretary Pat Conroy and Research Director Eugene Forsey proposed a $50 a month pension for all Canadians 65 and over. The CCL estimated this would cost about $500,000,000. Its suggestion on how to finance the program was different too: $300,000,000 of the bill could be met by putting corporation taxes back on a wartime level. This apparently would include reimposition of the 100 per cent excess profits tax. The remaining $200,000,000 could be met by a 25 per cent increase in personal income tax and by lowering the levels of basic exemption. The increase would affect the higher income groups the most, but all groups would be affected by lower basic exemption levels.

Since industrial pension plans will be built on the Government one, closer agreement between business and labor on the amount of the pension would be necessary. So far the gap between them was too wide. There was likely to be new trouble unless business raised its offer, or unless Canadian unions abandoned the idea of patterning their demands after those of American unions.

Trade Fair:

PORT EXHIBITS

FOR more than 450 years there has been a trade link between the Port of Bristol and Canada. It was from Bristol on May 2, 1497, that John Cabot, in a Bristol ship the *Matthew*, led the first expedition across the Atlantic, and eight weeks later landed on the coast of Newfoundland.

Bristol will be the first British port ever to exhibit at the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto. The exhibit will consist of a model of Avonmouth Docks, made up of nearly 1,000,000 pieces and a large photographic stand showing activities and facilities available at the port. These pictures will, of course, bear particular relation to Canadian trade items, of which nearly 600,000 tons were handled last year. The principal eastbound traffic consisted of wheat, flour, aluminum, zinc concentrates and timber.

Policy:

INVESTMENT DOLLARS

IN spite of the fact that 1952 was still quite a way off, preparations for the end of ECA help were being stepped up. In Geneva, economists of the International Labor Office completed a survey of world employment. Their results were tied to the dollar shortage. Core of their proposals was an international agreement designed to put U.S. dollars into more hands.

International action was proposed to increase the flow of long term capital from highly developed countries to underdeveloped ones. If dollar countries couldn't buy enough from soft currency countries to balance international payments at a high level of trade, perhaps international investments could do it.

ILO *Headquarters: The Organization's economists had recommendations.*

This is in line with President Truman's "Point Four" program for external U.S. investment, and also the Commonwealth plans for South-east Asia, which are now at the conference stage.

Canadians were in it too. Business had set up an Advisory Committee on Private Overseas Investment as a help. The first steps, a study of barriers to such investment, got underway last week.

Several things may have been behind this emphasis on external investment. One of them was the fact that, although balance of the trade between soft currency and dollar areas had improved, the volume of trade was less. Even with tariffs eliminated, it might

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Dated at Toronto, Ontario, this eighteenth day of March, 1949.

(Sgd.) V. R. WILLEMSON,
Chief Agent for Canada.

be difficult to get North Americans to buy enough foreign goods to support a high level of dollar goods purchasing by soft currency countries. But there was another way of getting dollars into foreign hands. Show North Americans attractive investment opportunities abroad, and the dollars would start flowing.

Administration:

U OF T TRAINING

WHEN University of Toronto President, Dr. Sydney Smith announced the formation of a school of business administration at Toronto, he also said why it was needed.

"We are convinced," said Dr. Smith, "that the supply of adequately trained personnel for positions of administrative responsibility should not be left to chance. The growing complexities of our economic life and modern organizations are making increasing demands on administrative capacity. We propose to meet this challenge . . ."

The new Institute of Business Administration will develop the study of business administration and industrial relations in the School of Graduate Studies. It will be the body responsible to the School for administration of the Master of Commerce degree course, and it will continue the program of the Institute of Industrial Relations.

Vincent W. Bladen, Professor of Political Economy and Director of the Institute of Industrial Relations will be Director of the Institute of Business Administration. His present teaching and research staff in Industrial Relations will be absorbed, and Professor A. W. Currie and Professor S. G. Hennessey will be among those who will be transferred from the Department of Political Economy.

It is planned to appoint to the teaching staff probably a dozen men of achievement and prestige in the business world also.

Trade:

BUNDLES FROM BRITAIN

BRITISH-MADE automobiles and tractors have helped substantially to accelerate activity at Saint John, NB, in the last few months. Trainloads of the imported vehicles have rolled westward from the harborfront with consignments for practically all parts of Canada.

Records of the National Harbors Board show that 10,900 automobiles from Europe — nearly all of them English models—were unloaded from freighters at Saint John between December 1 and April 30.

'Longshoremen are grateful for the postwar Canadian interest in English cars, because this influx has been part of a general uptrend in seaborne imports which has offset to some degree the decline in Canadian exports resulting from the dollar scarcity in Europe.

The outlook is that a number of further automobile cargoes will be handled by the port of Saint John during the summer months, which are normally a quieter period while the St. Lawrence ports are open.

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U.K. BUSINESS

BRITISH SPOTLIGHT CANADIAN TRADE

London.

ONE WAY and another, Anglo-Canadian trading relations are much in the news these days. As a member of the Commonwealth and yet of the dollar area, Canada is the sterling area's main hope in the effort to close the dollar gap. She has been supplying about 70 per cent of the U.K.'s wheat imports under the four-year wheat agreement. This expires at the end of July, and the negotiation of a new agreement, at new prices will be a serious test of good feeling on both sides.

—Miller

FACT-FACER WILSON: *Dollar lack, inconvertibility, are brutal facts.*

Some ill feeling has arisen in Canada as a result of the curtailment of imports into Britain of less essential Canadian commodities. On the other hand, the liberal importation of British textiles into Canada has not been fully approved by Canadian competitors (and there has been sharp criticism of the quality of some of them). There have been threats that the anti-dumping-duty Order in Council may be invoked against British automobiles. In the British House of Commons the U.K.'s commercial relations with Canada have been debated with some acrimony.

So far as U.K. imports are concerned, the problem is simple. The President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, put it thus: "However much we want Canadian exports—and we desperately want wheat, meat, bacon, dairy products, salmon, apples, timber, aluminum, woodpulp, newsprint, and other goods—the amount is limited by what we can pay for. We can't get away from the brutal facts of the dollar shortage."

These "brutal facts" account, of course, for the inconvertibility of sterling, which is one of Canada's main problems. As matters stand at present, it seems to be necessary for Canada to buy much more from Britain so that Britain shall have the dollars to buy more Canadian products.

Few people at either end believe that diversion of purchases from the U.S.A. to Britain, so that U.K.-Canadian payments can be approximately balanced, is the best long-term arrangement: multi-lateral trade can exploit all the benefits of diversity.

Even Mr. Harold Wilson has said that "there is no question of a bilateral balance of trade or of payments between the United Kingdom and Canada". On the other hand, since devaluation of the pound changed the whole relationship of British and American prices, a fair measure of substitution of British for American goods is now a straightforward business proposition.

Some of the details of British exports to Canada—the conspicuous success of British automobiles, for instance—are very impressive. But the broad strategy of Britain's drive is a matter of some concern. Broadly speaking—as the emphasis of Britain's exhibits at the Canadian International Trade Fair suggests—the drive to earn Canadian dollars is to be based on British machinery.

On the face of it, this policy is reasonable enough. Canada, much more than the United States, is a big potential buyer of consumer goods, but, like so many other countries, she is increasingly anxious to build her own consumer-goods industries. The long-term demand for imported textiles, for instance, in Canada is questionable. On the other hand, it must be many years before the Dominion can economically manufacture all her own machinery; and the more rapidly she becomes industrialized, the greater is her yearly requirement of machinery.

Machines, however, since they have mostly to be fitted into a process, are not too easily interchangeable as consumer goods, which are mostly used individually. Many Canadian firms are effectively geared to American equipment and could not make a rapid change even if they were willing to do so. And willingness to use British equipment in place of American will certainly be impeded by American salesmen.—*John L. Marston.*

Policy:

MAJOR CRITICISMS

IT IS easy to criticize the latest Budget for its optimism—in estimating, for instance, that revenue would have declined by only £28 million without any change in taxation. But such criticism is incidental. The real anxiety is due to the implied—indeed, virtually stated—belief that it will be good enough if things keep going for another year as they went last year.

True, there is nothing startling in this belief. It has not been suddenly revealed; it has been apparent in every major utterance and document of the Government elected last February. Indeed, the Labor Party went to the electorate with just such an assumption for its program.

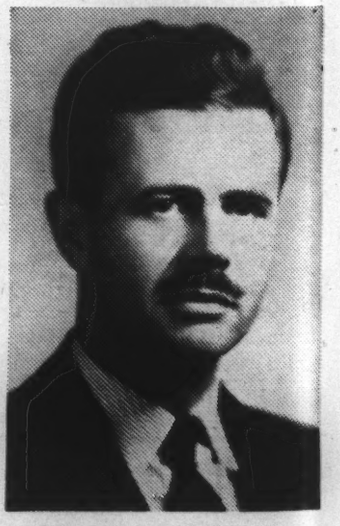
But even the numerous unofficial (and unsolicited and unwanted) advisers of the Chancellor had urged some gesture to bring down the cost-of-living index, some appeasement of these relatively underpaid workers whose wage demands had threatened to revive the lingering problems of inflation.

—International

INNOCENCE: *Duty on beer was unchanged. Sir Stafford missed a play.*

But Cripps did nothing to lower prices. So innocent was he of any electioneering purpose that he even refused to lower the duty on beer, though by so doing he could probably have got a higher yield than falling consumption will allow.

These matters are interesting, symptomatic, and not unimportant in themselves. But they are trivial by comparison with the major criticism, that the Budget has done nothing to help Britain to adapt her economy to the world buyers' market which will probably have emerged before the next British Budget—unless circumstances demand a supplementary this year. The Chancellor has, in fact, blandly stated that there is no evidence that the weight of taxation is too heavy. So, presumably, no cut in expenditure is even vaguely intended.



JOHN W. HAMILTON

John W. Hamilton has been appointed general counsel of Imperial Oil to succeed J. A. New who is retiring on pension after 29 years' service with the company. Mr. Hamilton joined Imperial in 1938 as assistant solicitor and after holding various positions became counsel and manager of the law department in 1948.

U.S. BUSINESS

Iron:

NEW ENGLAND STEEL

THE development of a New England steel industry close to the Ungava iron ore deposits has moved a step further towards fulfilment. The State of Connecticut recently allocated $60,000 for an economic analysis of the feasibility of operating an integrated steel mill in the New London (Connecticut) area.

Once again the established steel companies attempted to throw cold water on the whole idea. They warned that the investment required would be so large that the project would be "uneconomic."

Meanwhile, Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman got in a good word for the St. Lawrence Seaway before a congressional investigating committee. Said he, the development of the Seaway would assure the United States of a cheap source of iron ore when presently available Minnesota deposits run out.

Pulp and Paper:

SALES TO EUROPE

EUROPEAN requirements for North American pulp and paper are declining as a result of greater production in the Marshall Plan countries of Sweden and Norway and increased shipments from Finland, Czechoslovakia and Eastern Germany.

It is now estimated that pulp and paper exports to Europe from the United States and Canada under the Marshall Plan will drop to $20,000,000 in the twelve months beginning July 1, against $30,000,000 in the current twelve month period and $65,000,000 in the 1948-49 year.

The pulp and paper industry in the States is operating at approximate capacity at the present time. High level domestic operation has held to a minimum the protests that otherwise might be lodged with ECA officials for their efforts to stimulate European competition for the North American paper industry.

—CPR

DROP: *Competitors hit paper sales.*

Insurance:

PRIVATE COMPANIES

WHATEVER the faults of the present life insurance system a large majority of Americans would rather have their insurance managed by private companies than by the Government. This fact was brought out in a recent survey of city and small town people from coast to coast.

The survey, coming on the heels of an investigation of life insurance companies by a Congressional committee, showed that 78 per cent of those contacted preferred private companies while 13 per cent preferred Government management of the industry and 9 per cent were uncertain. Even in the lowest income group it was found that 66 per cent favored private management.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

ABOUT 75 years ago a group of engineers decided to do something about steam boiler explosions. At that time these were happening often enough to cause concern among users of steam boilers. The investigation paid off. Engineers found the causes of the explosions, and, more important, that the trouble could be detected early and remedied.

They went into business, establishing a regular inspection service. They also found they could guarantee their work by offering insurance against the explosions.

In 1875 the group picked a name with more hisses than a leaky boiler —The Canadian Steam User's Insurance Association—and was granted a Canadian charter. Later the name was changed to the **Boiler Inspection and Insurance Co. of Canada** and expanded its field to include machinery of certain kinds and injury or loss of life resulting from explosion or breakage of the objects insured. Electrical machines and equipment were added to the line as the demand rose.

At present there are 20 Canadian insurance companies writing these lines, but the pioneering Boiler Inspection and Insurance people remain the only ones specializing solely in engineering insurance.

FOLLOWING up extensive expansion plans recently announced by T. J. Watson, Chairman of the Board of IBM World Trade Corporation, **International Business Machines Co. Ltd.** has started construction of new factory and office space in Toronto.

To start, about 400 people will be employed in the new plant, making IBM products for export to the Commonwealth, South America and Europe. Personnel will be increased as new units are tooled for production.

THE 1949 annual report of the **Eddy Paper Co., Ltd.**, and its subsidiary shows a consolidated net profit of $962,948; last year's figure was $703,410. Operating income was also higher: $3,342,824 compared with $2,782,431. Bond interest payments, contribution to employees' retirement plan, provision for depreciation, and provision for income tax were all higher than in 1948.

Sales of all grades of paper were 1,900 tons less than in 1948; export sales of specialty papers, and domestic sales of paperboard were also down. Demand, however, is still high. According to President W. S. Kidd "the demand continues to require capacity production."

OPERATIONS of **Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd.** in 1949 were affected by fluctuations in wool prices and devaluation. Income account for the year shows $169,268 transferred to earned surplus. This balance is after transferring $540,000 from the $1,110,000 tax paid inventory reserve to offset trading and inventory losses arising from devaluation, and crediting recovery of $155,879 in respect of 1948 income taxes. Sales of $8,383,375 for 1949 compare with $9,710,350 in 1948.

The course of business in 1949 was dominated by wool prices. With customers reducing inventories of the usual conservative merchandise and confining new purchases to style merchandise in smaller volume, new lines had to be styled and markets found. This added considerably to the cost of operation. Substantial price reductions had to be made in keeping with fluctuations in the raw wool market and to meet competition of imported cloths, the landed cost of which was substantially reduced by devaluation.

E. W. IRWIN has been appointed Manager of the recently merged advertising and sales promotion departments of General Motors Products of Canada, Ltd.

CANADA WIRE & CABLE COMPANY LIMITED

The Board of Directors of this Company have today declared the following Dividends:

Class "A" Common

$1.00 per share on the outstanding Class "A" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of June, 1950, out of the amount previously set aside on the 10th February, 1950, to Shareholders of record at May 31st, 1950.

Class "B" Common

An interim dividend of 50c per share on the outstanding Class "B" Common Stock of the Company, payable on the 15th of June, 1950, to Shareholders of record May 31st, 1950.

By order of the Board.

A. I. SIMMONS,
Secretary.

Toronto, May 11th, 1950.

Now Available! **TRIPLE INDEMNITY INSURANCE**

A new policy providing accidental death and dismemberment benefits to protect your loved ones. Your beneficiaries will receive:

Face Value of the policy if you die from a natural cause.

Double the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident.

Triple the Face Value of the policy if you die by accident while riding as a passenger in certain public conveyances or while in a burning public building.

You yourself get liberal dismemberment benefits providing cash for loss of parts of your body.

Ask for our pamphlet "Confederation Life Announces" giving particulars of these benefits. It will interest you.

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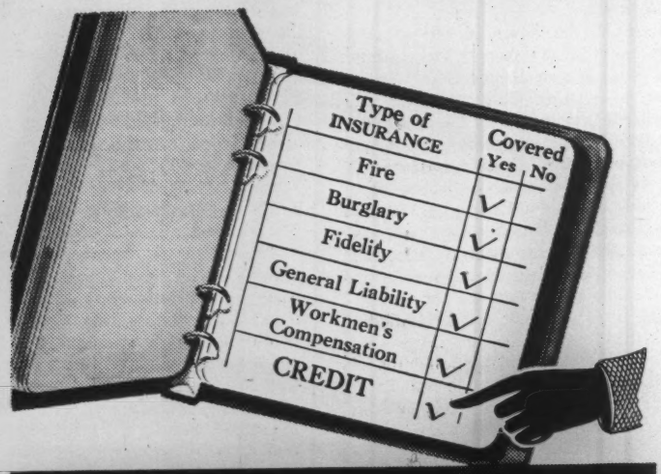

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• *completes your program of insurance protection*
• *pays you when your customers can't*

Losses caused by customer failures can be just as frequent and far more costly than those resulting from fire and other hazards. The question is not *will* Credit Losses wipe out your profits . . . but *could* Credit Losses wipe out your profits.

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INSURANCE

DO YOUR POLICIES FIT?

STYLES change in insurance policies as well as in clothes, and cover that was regarded ten or fifteen years ago as well fitted to meet the requirements of the public for protection has had to give way to more up-to-date and more comprehensive forms of contract, especially designed to appeal to present-day buyers.

This is a time when more people than ever are buying homes on the instalment plan, with a mortgage or two attached. In order to provide the necessary extra protection for the owner during the instalment-paying period, life insurance companies have on the market what are known as Decreasing Term Riders, which may be attached at issue to ordinary policies.

Riders

These riders provide mortgage coverage for 10, 15, 20 or 25 year periods, while the extra premiums are payable for only 8, 12, 16, and 20 years respectively. If the home-owner dies during the instalment payment period, the insurance company pays off the balance of the mortgage indebtedness, so that the family gets the home free and clear. Under another form of contract called Mortgage Protection Plan, the insurance company, in case the borrower is disabled by accident or illness, pays the mortgage instalments until he recovers, or for life if he doesn't recover. The debt balance at death is paid off by the company, and the widow receives a two-year income.

Changes in the coverage available under a fire insurance policy have taken place in recent years, and it is advisable to look over your policies carefully to ascertain if they furnish the broadest form of protection which is now provided at little or no extra cost. If the insurance covers a dwelling and/or household furniture, there is a broad form which in addition to covering loss or damage to property through fire, lightning or explosion due to ignition, also covers further perils under what is called Additional Perils Supplemental Contract for attachment to fire insurance policies.

Extension of cover to outbuildings belonging to and used in connection with the dwelling is provided, while cover is also furnished on rental income (or if occupied by the owner the rental value) of the building or buildings unfurnished. Personal effects of guests and servants on the premises are likewise covered, provided these personal effects are not otherwise insured either partially or fully.

Also covered are any household and personal effects of the insured and members of his family which have been temporarily removed from the premises to another location in Canada or the United States, provided these effects are not more specifically insured. But this extension of cover does not include any seasonal dwelling owned by the insured, nor any other dwelling or apartment occupied by the insured, nor property in a storage warehouse.

Additional living or hotel expenses over and above the rental value of the building or buildings unfurnished and which are incurred in maintaining as far as practicable the normal conduct of insured's household are likewise covered, if the building or buildings are rendered uninhabitable as a direct result of the perils insured against and during such period only as would be required to reinstate the property.

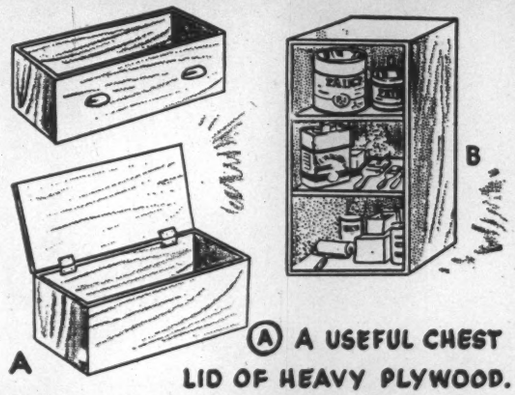
Damage by water escape from plumbing or heating equipment or from outside water mains or from melting of snow or ice on roof is also covered, exclusive of the first $15 of loss or damage.—*George Gilbert*

—NFB

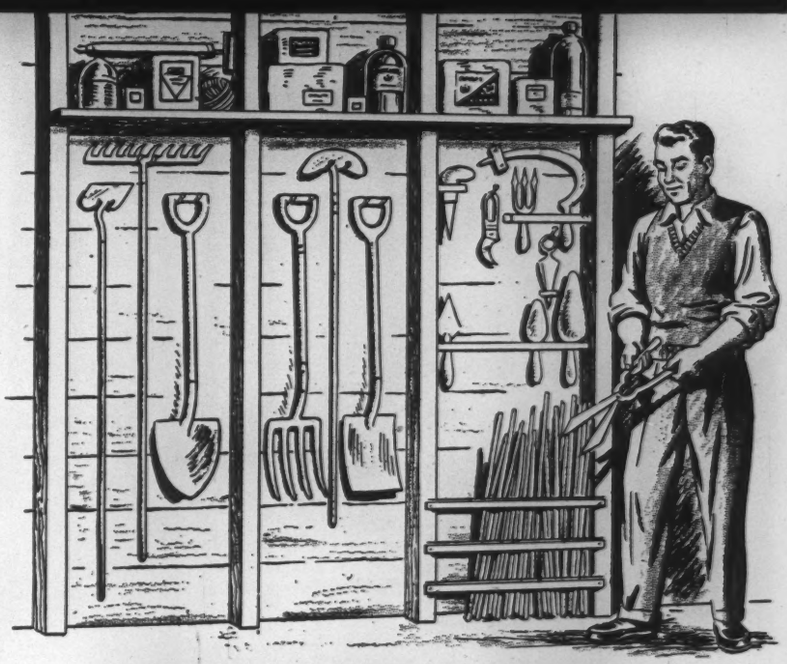
POWER: *Falls at Eaton Canyon on the Kaniapiskau River are the nearest power source (500,000 hp potential) to present Hollinger iron ore workings in Quebec.*

Around the Home ...

NEW USES FOR OLD DRAWERS



Ⓐ A USEFUL CHEST LID OF HEAVY PLYWOOD.
Ⓑ FITTED WITH SHELVES, HUNG ON WALL.



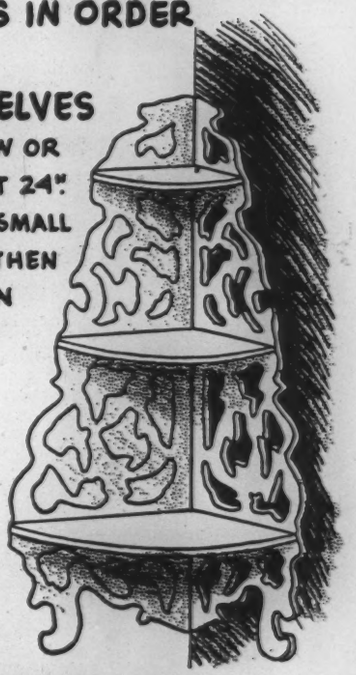
CHEESE BOX-VANITY SEAT

PAD TOP OF BOX. COVER TOP WITH CHINTZ. DRAPE SIDE AND TACK TO LID.

GARDENING TOOLS IN ORDER

KNICK-KNACK SHELVES

WORK WITH COPING SAW OR JIG-SAW. HEIGHT ABOUT 24". SHELVES 7" DEEP. USE SMALL FINISHING NAILS; THEN SMALL ANGLE IRON TO HOLD BACK TOGETHER



TOM GARD'S NOTE BOOK

After hitting my head with a hoe handle when stepping inside the garage door yesterday, I've put my tools in order — and here's the arrangement.

There's still plenty of usefulness left in an old bureau drawer, as the chap next door showed me. He turned one into a chest for Junior's toys; fitted another with shelves for paint cans in the basement.

An old cheese box, with the lid padded, covered with attractive chintz, draped to the floor makes a lovely vanity seat. The cheese box also serves as a catch-all for out-of-season footwear.

Nothing displays small ornaments more effectively than a wall bracket or corner shelf. Shown are two types turned out on a basement work-bench.

• • • • •

For more information on these and many other ideas — write Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (Ontario) LIMITED, P.O. Box 490 Adelaide Street Station, Toronto, for the illustrated booklet "AROUND THE HOME".

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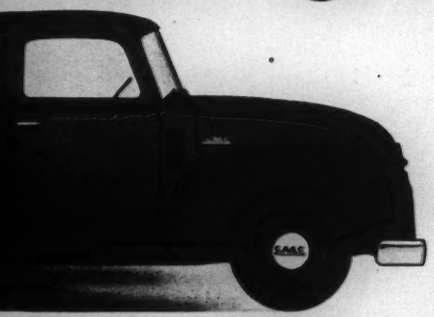
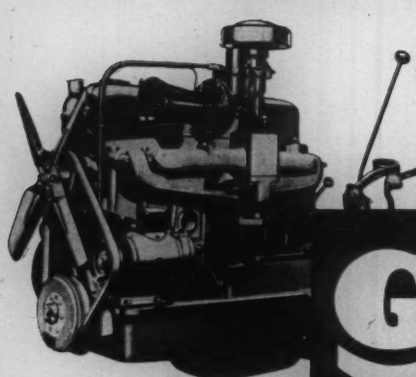


TO THE 45 ton range

for any *Load* on any *Road*



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